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Beit Shean Buries Its 4 Victims

Rabbi Assails Body Burning

By Henry Kamm

BEIT SHEAN, Israel, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Its grief mingled with anger and shame, Israel today buried the four civilians slain yesterday by three Palestinian infiltrators from Jordan.

The grief and anger in this border town in the Jordan Valley appeared subdued, perhaps because deadly incursions of small suicide commandos have become a sad commonplace of Israeli life since last year's war. More than 60 Israeli civilians have been murdered in that way this year.

The sense of shame was new, stemmed from the fact that after the Israeli Army stormed the apartment in which the guerrillas had holed up after shooting a couple of middle-aged tenants to death, an angry crowd threw the bodies of the guerrillas out of the second-story window and set fire to them on the sidewalk.

Shame was heightened by the latest realization that one of the four bodies set aflame was that of a terrorist, but of one of the Israeli victims. Until last discovery, it had been believed and officially stated that the intruders had numbered four and their victims three.

Israeli officials promised today to strike hard against Arab terrorists, AP reported. Defense Minister Shimon Peres told the Israeli parliament, "There will be no surrender, and no hesitations to hit back hard." He promised to mobilize "maximum manpower, resources and methods" against the terrorists.

Desecration Prohibited
Speaking at the graveside in the town cemetery, Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren declared that the desecration of bodies, even of enemies, was prohibited by Jewish law. The crowd, which was made up of much of Beit Shean's population of 13,000, listened in deep oom.

This morning, before the funeral, a meeting was held in the local high school at which teachers condemned the burning of the Palestinians' bodies, and a number of students displayed handwritten protest posters.

One said, "Fight Terrorists Instead of Bodies." Another, "We Explore Terrorism, Shouldn't We So Deplore Burning of Bodies?" A third proclaimed, "You Have Killed the Name of Israel."

Mayor Yitzhak Kanan, who attended the meeting, promised to instruct the police to bring the perpetrators of the desecration to justice.

"They were a few and they are sick in the head," said Zedaavid Cohen, who drives a truck for a local sausage factory. "And everybody will think Israel barbarian!" he added bitterly. "When Arafat (Yasser Arafat, ad of the Palestine Liberation Organization) goes to the United Nations, everybody claps. Why? It's a killer, a big killer," he said.

Silence marked the long walk out of the town to the graveside, as the time for the funeral approached. The people trudged along the road that parallels the Jordan River, the golden hills on continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

IN Seeking Ban of A-Weapons in South Asia Zone

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—Over India's objections, the UN took a step today toward signing South Asia as a clear-weapon-free zone.

The General Assembly's main committee approved a Pakistan-sponsored resolution asking Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to convene a meeting of concerned nations with a view to establishing such a zone.

The vote was 84-2, with 36 abstentions. The negative votes were by India and Bhutan.

Although the committee decision requires the endorsement of an assembly, that action is expected to be a formality.

The resolution "endorses, in principle, the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone" and takes note of the "affirmation by the states of the region not to acquire nuclear weapons."

After since India set off an underground nuclear explosion in May, Pakistan has demanded that India put in treaty form a pledge not to develop nuclear weapons. India opposed the Pakistani resolution on the grounds that a proposal to establish a clear-weapon-free zone must be prior approval from all states in the region.



At Nairobi, smoke billows from a Lufthansa jumbo jet that crashed on takeoff yesterday.

59 Die, 98 Survive Plane's First Disaster

Lufthansa Boeing 747 Crashes in Nairobi

NAIROBI, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A Lufthansa Boeing 747, carrying 157 persons, faltered and crashed moments after takeoff today, killing 59 as it plowed through a muddy field and exploded. Many among the 98 survivors credited the pilot with saving their lives.

It was the worst crash of a 747 since the world's biggest commercial jet went into service five years ago. The planes usually have a seating capacity of 350.

The 230-foot airliner had just lifted off on a flight to Johannesburg when it dropped abruptly and impacted on a muddy field.

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization excluded Israel today from all UNESCO assistance, adopting by a large majority a resolution condemning the Jewish state for its role in the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

The resolution, sponsored by the Arab and Soviet blocs and a number of Asian countries, was adopted by 64 votes to 27 with 26 abstentions.

The United States and most Western European countries, including France, voted against the resolution. U.S. delegate William Jones said the resolution was "a harsh measure, legally inadmissible and primarily of a political nature."

Among delegates who spoke in an acrimonious four-hour debate was Jamil Chhadad, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Israel and world Zionism are pursuing a well-known strategy to liquidate our people and make the world believe that Palestine is a country without a people," he declared. "They can kill our prisoners by the thousands, but they cannot kill an entire people."

The controversial resolution had been adopted earlier in a committee session by 21 with 25 abstentions. It accused Israel of ignoring for the last seven years UNESCO demands to cease archaeological excavations in the occupied Old City of Jerusalem.

Israeli diplomats in Paris had

Argentines Slay Four Guerrillas

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20 (AP)—Four guerrillas were killed today after they failed in an attempt to ambush police patrolmen in Cordoba, police sources said.

The guerrillas, three men and a woman, fired with machine guns at the patrolmen from a passing car. They missed their targets and were shot dead in an ensuing gun battle, the sources said.

The shooting in the industrial city, 400 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, followed the killing of an army officer in the capital last night when police intercepted a guerrilla motorcade. The terrorists shot Lt. Col. Jorge Ibarzabal, whom they had captured last January, when police gave chase to the vehicle transporting him to a new hideout.

from the end of the runway. It broke into pieces and burst into flames.

Survivors said the fact that Capt. Christian Krack, 54, brought the craft down in emergency-landing fashion kept the midsection of the fuselage intact and saved their lives.

Capt. Krack, who survived, was quoted later as telling investigators, "I was taking off normally. The plane broke up and suddenly went down. I don't know what happened."

A South African passenger riding above the left wing said that Capt. Krack "brought the plane

down in a remarkable way which was responsible for the saving of many lives."

Lufthansa headquarters in Frankfurt said that the plane fell from 100 to 150 feet. "It appeared to be a normal takeoff. We don't know what happened then," a spokesman for the German airline said.

"There is no suspicion of sabotage. At the moment, we only have mysteries," he said.

Nairobi Hospital admitted 31 crash victims, many of them requiring emergency surgery. Two were listed as in critical condition.

Dollar Gains Sharply After Swiss Curbs

BERN, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The Swiss government took action today to stem a large currency inflow by imposing a special 12-per-cent tax on all recent deposits by non-resident foreigners.

In immediate reaction, the dollar, which reached an all-time low against the Swiss franc last week, made sharp gains. Story Page 9.

First Civilian Ships Transit Suez Canal Since 1967 War

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A convoy of four Egyptian vessels today completed the journey through the Suez Canal from Port Said to Suez, the first civilian craft to do so since 1967, naval sources in Suez reported tonight.

The three passenger ships and a converted freighter, all of them empty, had left Port Said last Saturday morning, but had to wait in Lake Timsah, a widening of the canal south of Ismailia, halfway down the 100-mile waterway, until major remaining obstructions were lifted or cut down by American and Egyptian salvage crews.

16-Hour Sailing Time

The actual sailing time, not counting the waiting, was 16 hours between Port Said and Suez, the sources said. The ships arrived in Suez this afternoon.

They had left Port Said under their own steam, but were towed by tugboats during the second part of their journey from Lake Timsah to Suez, where most of the remaining obstructions are.

The journey of the four vessels has major political and psychological implications.

The canal will not be completely cleared of explosives, sunken ships and other obstructions until next month, according to Adm. Kent Carrol, the commander of the American naval task force that has been playing a major part in the clearing operations. Two new French mine-hunting vessels arrived last week to help in the search for explosives.

Three months of dredging will have to follow the military clearing operations, making it technically possible to open the canal

Italy Scion Free For 'Highest' Sum

ROME, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—The son of an Italian industrialist kidnapped on Friday was released last night for what is believed to be the highest ransom ever paid in Italy, police sources said.

Police named the victim as Bepe Lucchini, 22, the son of a northern Italian industrialist and part-owner of the leading Brescia newspaper. He was freed for a ransom reported to be between \$7.5 million and \$10.5 million.

The largest previous ransom ever reported in Italy was the \$2 million (\$3.1 million) paid for the release of Paul Getty 3d last year.

Lisbon Delays Pact on U.S. Use of Azores

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Portuguese officials, while participating in negotiations for a new agreement on American use of air facilities in the Azores, are pressing the United States for a decision to accord economic aid quickly.

There are indications that Portugal may be making the granting of such aid a condition for signing a new Azores base agreement to replace the one that expired last February. Until such an agreement is completed, the United States has the right to continue using the facilities on the Atlantic islands in accordance with the old agreement.

The Portuguese are said to be refusing to commit themselves to U.S. use of the Azores as a stopover for craft ferrying military supplies to Israel in the event of war. They are making it clear that a conflict of interest would arise over the involvement of Portuguese territory in helping Israel.

The Portuguese, who are pursuing a policy of opening relations with the Arab countries, are concerned about Arab oil, and the Arabs are reported to be looking favorably on investment in Portugal.

In the base negotiation now under way, the United States is understood to have held off up to now formally raising the issue of the user to which the base could be put. On the other hand, economic aid is very much in the Portuguese mind. A series of relatively small projects, including help to develop resources in the Azores themselves, would be officially tied to a base agreement while a large package of financial and economic aid to Portugal would accompany, but not be officially tied to it.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, concerned about the possibility of a leftist take-over in Portugal, is believed to have adopted a wait-and-see attitude despite urgings to the contrary by Washington. The decision to relieve Mr. Scott and replace him with Frank Carlucci, a career diplomat, is believed to be connected with this policy difference.

Those who urge quick action—namely a move by the United States before elections scheduled for next March—contend that by adopting what a Portuguese official called a "hesitant" policy, the United States risked getting the very result it sought to avoid. An aid bill introduced in Congress is cited as the kind of move (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

In General Accord

Ford, Tanaka Stress Economic Initiatives

By John Herbers

TOKYO, Thursday, Nov. 21 (UPI)—President Ford has concluded his talks with Japanese authorities on a note of amity and with a broad agreement that the two countries will seek to strengthen their cooperation on economic matters.

Mr. Ford and Premier Kakuei Tanaka signed a joint communiqué yesterday that stressed a need for new initiatives on trade, energy and food but did not pledge either country to any specific course of action.

The President was to spend today sightseeing at the temples and castles of Kyoto, the ancient city of central Japan, before departing tomorrow for South Korea.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that Mr. Ford's visit, the first to Japan by a U.S. President, achieved "the optimum of what one had hoped for—a show of friendship and candid talks that could lead to more specific agreements."

Signs of Hampering
Nevertheless, there were signs that the talks may have been hampered by Mr. Tanaka's weakened political position. The newspapers here have reported that, because of Japan's troubled economy and Mr. Tanaka's alleged enrichment at public expense, the Premier is likely to be replaced shortly after Mr. Ford's departure.

Mr. Kissinger, during the President's visit, has spent much of his time talking to other officials in the Japanese government who are expected to stay on should Mr. Tanaka be replaced. Mr. Kissinger denied that he was trying to bypass the Premier, but confirmed that the American initiatives were intended to survive any change of government here.

A further sign that Mr. Ford's visit has been more symbolic than substantive was the fact that the President's public appearances, which have been shown on television throughout the day and into the evening, have far overshadowed the talks themselves.

Yesterday, after speaking before the Japan National Press Club, Mr. Ford went to see a performance of judo, kendo, gymnastics and volleyball. He was cheered by a crowd of more than 10,000 who waved Japanese and American flags.

Mr. Ford then went to the Okura Hotel for two receptions, one for members of parliament and another for dignitaries outside the government, and at both the President mingled with the crowds and made brief remarks. Later, he stopped at the U.S. Embassy for another reception

and in the evening was host at a state dinner in Akasaka Palace in honor of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako.

Shows No Fatigue
It was the kind of activity that Mr. Ford enjoys and the 61-year-old President, smiling through it all, showed no sign of fatigue.

The joint communiqué was issued after the second and last two-hour meeting between Mr. Ford and Mr. Tanaka, and with other American and Japanese officials. Calling for closer economic ties, it supported in general terms Mr. Kissinger's efforts to have the oil-consuming nations

unite in attempts to reduce oil prices and increase the supply.

Both countries, the document said, "attach great importance to enhancing cooperation among consuming countries and they intend, in concert with other nations, to pursue harmonious relations with producing nations. Both countries agree that further international cooperative efforts are necessary to forestall an economic and financial crisis and to lead to a new era of creativity and common progress."

Japan imports all of its oil, 70 per cent of which is used for industrial purposes. Japanese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Fourth Time as Premier

Moro Accepts Bid to Form Minority Government in Italy

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP)—Christian Democrat Aldo Moro accepted a mandate today to form a minority cabinet with the parliamentary support of all four center-left parties.

Mr. Moro, 58, announced his decision to President Giovanni Leone at the Quirinal Palace 49 days after the resignation of the center-left government headed by Premier Mariano Rumor.

Mr. Moro's cabinet will be made up of members of his own party and the Republicans. The two Socialist parties in the alliance, whose persistent feuding led to Mr. Rumor's resignation, have pledged to vote for the cabinet in parliament, assuring Mr. Moro of a large majority both in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

It will be the fourth cabinet Mr. Moro has headed. His first three, from 1963 to 1968, were all four-party center-left coalitions. The new cabinet, whose members will be named before the end of the week, was a result of Mr. Moro's bargaining with the center-left parties.

He persisted in his efforts to win support from the two Socialist parties even when his own party appeared reluctant to go along with his plans. He insisted he was confident the parties would eventually put aside internal disputes to support a government the country badly needed. Italy's economy has been steadily and rapidly deteriorating for months, with inflation now standing at 25.7 per cent over the last 12 months. The lira has slipped 21.6 per cent on foreign markets since it was left free to float in February, 1973.

The Socialist parties have split on means of facing the economic slump. The Democratic Socialists, backed by the Republicans and a majority of the Christian Democrats, have called for strict austerity measures to be decided and carried out by the cabinet autonomously.

The Socialists, who share power with the Communists in regional, provincial and municipal governments, have called for contacts between the government and the Communist party.

By keeping both parties out of the cabinet, although winning their support, Mr. Moro has sidestepped the issue and erased the threat of parliamentary elections two years early, which many considered inevitable.

Action Also Aimed at Western Electric, Bell

U.S. Brings Anti-Trust Suit Against AT&T

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The federal government today charged that American Telephone and Telegraph Co. violated anti-trust laws by monopolizing telecommunications service and equipment in the United States.

In the most far-reaching anti-trust action in American history, the Justice Department asked the U.S. District Court here to order "substantial divestiture by AT&T" of the world's largest private owned corporation.

The government's civil suit accused the firm of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act through various tactics designed to reduce competition. The action also named as defendants Western

Electric Co., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of AT&T, and Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., owned half and half by AT&T and Western Electric.

Shortly before the suit was announced, the Securities and Exchange Commission stopped all trading in AT&T securities from 3 p.m. EST today until at least 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Government attorneys asked the court to order AT&T to sell off Western Electric, splitting it into two or more competing companies if necessary to assure competition. The subsidiary makes and sells telephones and other telecommunications equipment.

The federal suit also seeks to have AT&T separate all or part

of its Long Lines Department from some or all of the Bell System's operating companies.

John DeBats, board chairman of AT&T, expressed astonishment that the Justice Department had acted "with apparent disregard for [the suit's] impact on the public."

"In our view the relief the Justice Department seeks could lead to fragmentation of responsibility for the nation's telephone network," he said. "If that happens, telephone service would deteriorate and cost much, much more."

He said AT&T is "confident" it is "not in violation of the anti-trust laws," and also "confident" that when the Justice Department's drastic recommendations are made plain, that [the fragmentation] will not happen."

The complex suit, which may take years to resolve, resulted from a 14-month investigation by the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division. An earlier federal suit, filed in 1949, seeking divestiture of Western Electric, ended in a consent decree in 1956 allowing AT&T to keep the subsidiary.

The present suit charges the three defendants "with combining and conspiring to monopolize, attempting to monopolize and monopolizing the telecommunications service and equipment market."

The lengthy complaint said among other things that the Bell System had obstructed efforts by smaller telecommunications firms to connect with it and had directed prospective equipment buyers to Western Electric.

In terms of total assets and number of employees and stockholders, AT&T is considered the world's largest private corporation. It holds assets of \$67 billion. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Moscow A-Test Talks Recess Without Resolving Deadlock

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI)—American and Soviet negotiators have recessed talks on limiting underground nuclear tests without resolving a basic deadlock on whether to include regulations on peaceful nuclear explosions.

Sources said that this was now the principal obstacle to achieving an agreement controlling underground testing. An agreement in principle was signed by former President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during their summit meeting early last July.

Negotiations were opened by the two sides in Moscow in late September to work out technical provisions of the agreement. The talks were recessed last week and

reliable sources said they will probably not resume until January.

A number of differences remain. These sources said, but the principal obstacle at the moment is the disagreement over underground peaceful nuclear explosions.

Canal Project

The Soviet side, which has proceeded much further than the United States in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, has reportedly urged that there be no prohibitions on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

Soviet government officials assert that they want to use atomic explosions for such projects as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

News Analysis

Food Conference Did Little To Solve Immediate Needs

By William Robbins

ROME, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Delegates to the World Food Conference convened here Nov. 5 to try to shape a broad international plan for eradicating hunger. By the time they adjourned early Sunday, they had produced a number of resolutions containing the outline of systems that might eventually achieve that goal.

Lisbon Delays Pact on U.S. Use of Azores

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington could make that would have a strong influence on Portuguese attitudes. At the invitation of Foreign Minister Mario Soares, who is trying to line up as much American support as possible, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., made a 24-hour visit here and declared in an address this morning that the United States must work with Portugal in meeting its economic problems "and we must do so now, while the Portuguese experiment hangs in the balance."

Italians Reject Brandt Proposals On EEC Division

(Continued from Page 1)

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP).—Italy has rejected a proposal made by former West German chancellor Willy Brandt for different degrees of integration among the weaker and the stronger members of the European Common Market. In a formal note made public today, the Italian Foreign Ministry cited Article 2 of the Treaty of Rome that sets up the Common Market. By this article, the note said, the diversity of economic situations of member countries "was not considered an obstacle for the creation of the EEC. The EEC proposed as one of its aims the reduction of economic disparity between different regions and a harmonious and joint development of all member countries."

Mr. Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic party, presented a sweeping "emergency program" for EEC survival in Paris yesterday. In his six-point program, Mr. Brandt included a proposal to turn regular Common Market summit meetings into a central decision-making instrument for "European crisis management" and to permit deficit-ridden Britain and Italy to lag behind their seven partners in economic integration.

goal if developed and fully put into operation.

Many had hoped, however, that the delegates could do something to meet the immediate needs of the vast numbers of people who may die of starvation or malnutrition before any long-term plans to deal with them can be put into final form.

While such problems were not solved here, representatives of the major food-exporting countries, who met during the conference with Addeke Boerma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, are due to meet here again Nov. 28 at his request. As a result of the food conference, the participants in the new meeting may have a clearer picture of how great the immediate problem is and how much food could be made available to meet it.

Parallel Deterioration. One complication here was that the preparations for the food conference did not reflect the parallel deterioration in the world food situation.

The committee structures for the conference were fashioned to deal with long-term problems and plans made in the form of draft resolutions by preparatory groups continued to follow the aims suggested by the organizers even as crop prospects worsened. The change in world food conditions came between September, 1973, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger proposed the food conference in a speech at the United Nations, and Nov. 5, when the delegates met here under auspices of the FAO, a United Nations agency.

Many countries faced the threat of famine as a result of widespread weather disasters, among them drought, floods, insect plagues, and late planting or early snows and frost that damaged crops.

While the framework of the food conference remained unchanged, the threat of widespread famine heightened the sense of urgency about the work of the delegates here. National leaders who spoke at the meeting were not prevented by the long-term focus of the agenda from announcing to the world what they intended to do about the immediate threat.

Attention centered on opening day on Mr. Kissinger, who delivered what was considered to be the keynote speech.

Hopes of increased aid. There were widespread hopes that he would announce a large increase in aid from the United States and that his speech would start a wave of pledges that might meet the needs of the most seriously threatened countries—Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. Primary concern had shifted to these nations from the sub-Saharan regions of Africa, where a season of rains has eased the disastrous effects of a long drought.

Hopes for such a U.S. pledge flourished even though there had been clear signals that no such move would be forthcoming at the conference.

Mr. Kissinger gave none. But expectations rose after several senators persuaded Secretary of Agriculture Earl Buttz, the leader of the American delegation, to send a message to President Ford asking for permission to commit the United States to increase its emergency food aid to nations threatened with famine from one million tons to two million. But even as they waited for a reply—which was eventually negative—the delegates were working to share programs based on the hope they had brought here.

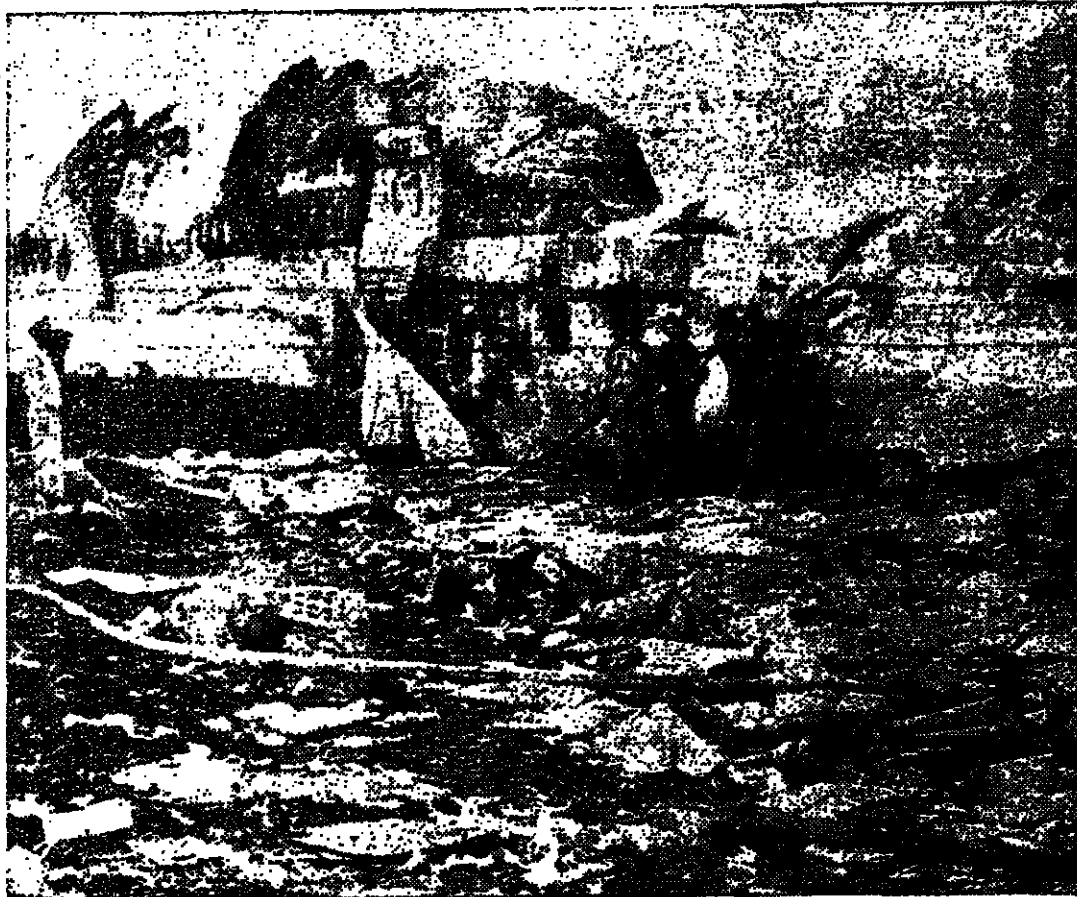
Aside from the primary hope of famine-threatened countries like Bangladesh for immediate relief, their delegates and others came here with a variety of goals, not all of which could be met because of basic conflicts.

Early Warning System. The delegates did adopt resolutions calling for a 10-million-ton-a-year food aid program and envisioning an international grain reserve system, with supplies to be built up by cooperating nations in years of plenty to guard against future emergencies. They also approved a proposal for an early warning system to provide for the sharing of information on crops, supplies and any major projected changes in demand.

But all these are mere outlines on paper until specific action is taken to put them into operation. There were few specifics beyond the 10-million-ton figure for the food aid plan.

Despite all the uncertainties, delegates were generally pleased by what they had started. Mr. Boerma remarked: "I regard the results for the long term as extremely promising."

But he added: "There is still a very grave problem affecting the food supply of millions of people over the next few months."



Firemen spray smoldering wreckage of jet that crashed in Nairobi yesterday.

Lufthansa Boeing 747 Crashes in Kenya

(Continued from Page 1) off, it sort of shook," she said. "You know, bounced. It got maybe several hundred feet off the ground and then it came down again. We were fortunate to be in the middle cabin."

"Miraculous Escape." "The door opened and the crew was fabulous. They got the chute down and shoved us all out and we ran. With that, the plane exploded. It was such a miraculous escape."

Mrs. Oppenheimer said that the

members of her club, Universe Tour, were from Baltimore, Dallas and Los Angeles.

Other survivors ran through gaping holes in the fuselage to escape before flames engulfed the craft.

The tail and the right wing of the 747 were completely ripped off, with the left wing clinging on at an awkward angle. Mangled luggage, shoes, eyeglasses and other debris were strewn over a wide area.

Airline spokesmen said that the "black box" flight recorder

had been recovered and that investigators were flying in from Frankfurt to find out what caused the crash.

Ethiopian Crash

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—An Ethiopian Airlines DO-3 propeller plane crashed today at the town of Soddu, 170 miles south of here.

The pilot and co-pilot were

Ford, Tanaka Reach Accord Along Broad Economic Lines

(Continued from Page 1) officials are said to be willing to join the United States in an effort at oil conservation short of interfering with commercial needs, but are anxious to avoid any confrontation with the oil-producing Arab nations.

Communiqué's Wording. The wording of the communiqué seemed to leave open how far the Japanese may be willing to go in joining the American effort for conservation and for increasing the oil supply, as recently announced by Mr. Kissinger.

The communiqué also addressed, in an equally general way, the matter of nuclear arms control. "The United States and Japan recognize the need for dedicated efforts by all countries to pursue additional arms limitation and

arms reduction measures, in particular controls over nuclear armaments, and to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices while facilitating the expanded use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Both countries underline the high responsibility of all nuclear-weapon states in such efforts, and note the importance of protecting non-nuclear weapon states against nuclear threats."

U.S. Korean Position

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The United States has no plans to reduce its military forces of 40,000 men in South Korea, Mr. Kissinger said today at a press conference.

Paris Admits Jets It Sold to Saudis May Be in Egypt

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—French officials today acknowledged that Mirage jets sold to Saudi Arabia may have found their way into Egypt.

The officials were commenting on reports from U.S. and Israeli military sources that three French-built Mirage training aircraft had been spotted in Egypt.

Three Mirage two-seater trainers left the air base at Istres, southern France, a month ago for Riyadh, stopping in Egypt on their way to the Saudi capital. "We should not be surprised if these planes are making a prolonged stay in Egypt," an official commented.

Despite repeated French denials, Egypt is also expected to take delivery shortly of the first batch of 80 of the latest Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers previously sold to Kuwait, well-informed sources said.

Paris Refuses Concessions In Bid to End Postal Strike

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP).—The French government stood firm today in refusing to make further concessions to postal workers who have been on strike for more than four weeks. There was no indication when the backlog of 1 1/2 million sacks of mail would start moving.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called on his cabinet ministers to "actively pursue the policy of fighting against inflation." He called this policy "indispensable for stopping the still expensive price increases and to preserve the level of employment."

The President said, "The mass of the workers are aware of the present difficulties of the French economy and have shown they do not wish to aggravate them." These statements, read to newsmen by government spokesman André Rossi, indicated that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has no intention of giving in to the striking mailmen.

During a debate on the post and telecommunications budget in the National Assembly, Pierre Leleux, Secretary of State for Post and Telecommunications, said, "We are in favor of negotiation, but we have exhausted all the reserves of concessions that we can negotiate."

He declared that granting all the workers' demands would lead to a 30-per-cent wage increase and that giving in to a request for a 200-franc (\$40) bonus would upset the whole complicated wage structure of civil servants.

There was also no sign of a break in a Paris garbage collectors' strike, now entering its second week. Pierre Weber, an Independent Republican deputy from eastern France, suggested that deputies should go out to help clean away the piles of debris around the National Assembly. But news photographers were the only ones with him as he went out to load some garbage onto a truck.

Pentagon Shows Some Concern

U.S. Is Scrounging Arms for Israel

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—To the rising concern of some Pentagon officials, the Defense Department is finding it difficult to satisfy Israel's requests for armaments and at the same time meet the need for weapon modernization in the armed forces of the United States.

To meet Israel's requirements, the Defense Department is being forced to take away tanks from Army and National Guard units that are already short of their established quotas of tanks, according to Pentagon officials.

An example is the First Battalion of the 210th Armored Brigade, a National Guard unit based in Albany, N.Y. Rep. Samuel Stratton, a Democratic member of the House Armed Services Committee who received protest from guardsmen, said he had been informed by the Pentagon that the battalion had been ordered to turn over 43 M-48 tanks—virtually its full complement of the weapons—for shipment to Israel in the spring.

Missiles, Fighters

Officials say the same problem is arising with other weapons that are in short supply, such as TOW anti-tank missiles, "smart" bombs and late models of the F-4 fighter plane.

It is this heavy Israeli levy upon the arms supplies of the U.S. armed forces that helps explain the recent outburst of Gen. George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, against the power of the Israeli lobby in Congress, according to long-time associates of Gen. Brown.

The Air Force general told a Duke University audience last month that Jews own the banks and newspapers in this country, though his associates say the remarks were not meant to be anti-Semitic.

But Gen. Brown's comments about the influence of the Israeli lobby in this country reflect a growing concern in both civilian and military ranks in the Pentagon over Israel's claims on U.S. arms supplies.

In the past, the Defense Department generally could rely upon its surplus stocks and current production to meet Israel's arms requirements. But that situation changed drastically after last fall's Arab-Israeli war.

Israel, which had been purchasing on credit about \$300 million worth of arms a year from the United States, increased its requirements this year to \$2.2 billion worth as it sought to re-equip its armed forces.

The Pentagon, finding it could no longer meet such requirements out of current production or surplus stocks, turned to its reserves as well as equipment in regular and reserve units.

At the same time, as a result of the high attrition of equipment and munitions in the Arab-Israeli war, the Pentagon has increased its own requirements of

various types of weapons, such as tanks and "smart" bombs.

Ironically, according to officials, the readiness and training of the armed forces has been impaired as weapons in short supply are sent to Israel. But Pentagon officials emphasize that the ultimate judgment on how to strike a balance rests not with the Defense Department but with the White House and the National Security Council.

The White House, Pentagon officials acknowledge, may have a somewhat different perspective than the Pentagon in judging

Israel's security needs versus modernization requirements the U.S. armed forces.

A political factor also enters the White House judgment as to upon Israel to accept a negotiated settlement calling for withdrawal from some of its occupied territory. If Israel returns its borders, however, its security needs increase. The administration thus is seeking to encourage Israel along the negotiating route by assuring a continuing supply of arms the United States.

Israel, Palestine Envoys at U Assail Each Other Over Ra

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20.—Representatives of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization assailed each other bitterly yesterday over the killings in the Israeli town of Beit Shean.

"While the United Nations is feasting the PLO murderers, the PLO is repaying them with the only currency they have—lives of innocent civilians," Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekohah said at a news conference. "This is Yasser Arafat's repayment to the United Nations, and the Arab governments which support and harbor the PLO must be held responsible."

But PLO spokesman Shafiq al-Hout gave an entirely different version of the death of two Israelis, saying that three guerrillas, members of what Mr. Hout called the Popular Democratic Front,

had entered the town of Beit Shean, "removed the families and asked for the release of Catholic Archbishop (Elliott) Capucci, who has been illegally held and tried in Jerusalem in contravention to international law and UN resolutions."

The delegate has been charged with smuggling arms. The Palestinians "sought to negotiate the release of those who are illegally held, thus saving the lives of all concerned," Mr. Hout said.

Mr. Tekohah dismissed Mr. Hout's version of the incident as a fabrication broadcast by Radio Damascus before any of the facts became known. He charged that the attack was an illustration of the hostility of Arab terrorists, who he said go through initiation rites featuring disembowelment of live cats and chickens and drinking the animals' blood.

Mr. Hout freely accepted responsibility for the guerrillas' action and said he would approve similar action by his own organization if it was as effective as the release of "innocent, illegally tried people."

"We are not embarrassed," he said to a questioner. "I think it should be embarrassing to the Israelis."

Mr. Hout said the "continued repressive measures" against pro-PLO Arab demonstrators in the Israeli-occupied West Bank region while the UN is debating the question of Palestine shows "Israel's built-in contempt for the world body."

In contrast, he said, the PLO is seeking a political and diplomatic solution here through establishment of a permanent observer mission.

Los Angeles Times.

Indian Official 'Concerned' Over Cento Exercise

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Defense Minister Swaran Singh informed the Parliament today that the United States, Britain, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey were holding a joint naval exercise in the Indian Ocean and expressed India's "deep concern over these developments in our neighborhood."

He said that Pakistan was host to the exercises, which he called the "biggest ever" held under the Central Treaty Organization.

"I hope Pakistan would realize it is not in its own interest to embark on an adventurist course in regards to India," Mr. Singh warned.

In answer to a question, he said that Pakistan's participation in these exercises came in the way of normalization of relations with India and that it hampered efforts to strengthen peace in the subcontinent.

"However, we will not postpone our efforts to settle disputes by negotiations," Mr. Singh said.

Officials of the two countries are currently holding talks to resume overflights and trade relations that were cut off during the 1971 war over Bangladesh.

Iran Airliner Opens China, Japan Service

PEKING, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—An Iranian airliner, a Boeing 707, landed here today on an inaugural flight from Tehran to Tokyo, making Iran air the first non-Communist airline with regular flights to Peking.

Three other non-Communist airlines, French, Pakistani and Ethiopian, fly to Peking from the West and Japan Air Lines also serves Peking.

A yellow tea-shirt that read "Woodstock" in screaming across the front, cradled a machine gun against his chest and kissed the flowers that piled on them.

PLO Meeting Called. BEIRUT, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat flew into Beirut Damascus today and immediately conferred with his military to discuss Israeli threats of an order precautionary sure, guerrilla sources said. Mr. Arafat also summoned overall leadership of the movement into session today to discuss the Israeli threat sources said.

Israel Accused. BEIRUT, Nov. 20 (AP).—Beit Shean operation was a "to liberate Palestinian oil from Israeli jails and not to liberate the oil," a spokesman for Popular Democratic Front said today.

The Israelis precipitated the shooting when they stormed the building that our comrade seized," a PLO spokesman said at a press conference here.

The operation was just link in an endless chain of to keep the Israelis dead. We vow to make their sleepless as long as our child in refugee camps remain sleep and terrified," he warned.

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Jury Hears Nixon and Aides Discuss Money for Burglars

Mansfield Asks For New Controls On U.S. Economy

Filipino Arrives in U.S. After His Father's Demand

New Yorker Released

n \$750,000 Ransom

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—businessman kidnapped from a Long Island home a week ago has been released after payment of a \$750,000 ransom, the FBI reported early today.

Jack Teich, 34, was released at Kennedy International Airport late yesterday. He was released in good condition. An FBI spokesman said that Mr. Teich, father of two, was abducted 7, 12.

"He is an innocent man in his heart and in his mind and he does not intend to move off that

A little more than two weeks after that conversation, Mr. Nixon announced the resignations of Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman, "two of the finest public servants I have ever known," and the dismissal of Dean.

Nixon to Be Examined
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP). — A court-appointed medical team will examine Mr. Nixon at his home in San Clemente, Calif., on Monday to determine if he is well enough to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial, it was announced today.

Detailed Reports Exchanged

Adequate Safety Found in U.S.-Soviet Flight

System Malfunction
Soyuz-12 and 13 were brief

...a brief meeting of the committee, "I think the Senate will vote to confirm Mr. Rockefeller, based on what we know now." But Sen. Cannon said a full Senate vote will come after Thanksgiving, "to give members chance to read our report." "There has been nothing new

that has come up to affect our decision," Sen. Cannon said. He said the committee vote recommending Mr. Rockefeller may not be unanimous, because "a couple of members" may not want the nomination reported favorably. The House begins hearings on the Rockefeller nomination tomorrow.

to a new high school. But now that I've met some kids, it's getting better. It's something you

Connie serves on the Biracial Committee which has been set up to help ease student tensions. She thinks that some progress has been made in that direction since

High School senior, who also serves on the Biracial Committee, said that he thought blacks were getting better services, such as textbooks and school repairs, in schools where there are whites. "With this change, everybody's eye is on education," Horace said.

"and it will improve." He is bothered, however, by the attitudes of school officials. "We can't stop in the hallways and talk to each other—they're afraid we'll fight," he said.

Al Williams, a black who attended a recent Boston discussion session with students from the U.S. South who have had to cope

ever, that there has been too much emphasis on the violence. Gompie cited examples of tearing

But "this thing won't be solved overnight," Horace said. "I think it will take longer than it did down South."

keep any food in your
but it's a small price to
perfection.

Senate Unit Backs Trade Reform

Mr. Zarb, 39, would succeed energy chief John Sawhill, who has said he will stay on until

The tax relief for low incomes will come in the form of an increase in what is known as the

ters'.—Two men were charged yesterday with stealing 17,734 record albums and 2,137 tape cas-

Police said the men used fork lifts to load their haul onto a truck after tunneling their way into a Radio Corporation of America warehouse here.

Mars Surface Poses Problem for U.S. in 1976

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP). — The U.S. mission to land two unmanned Viking spacecraft on Mars in 1976 is threatened by recent findings that much of the Martian surface is either too soft or too hard for a safe landing. Scientists are far more concerned that parts of Mars might be too soft, a worry provoked by recent suggestion that a Soviet spacecraft attempting to land in the area was swallowed up by the Martian equivalent of quicksand. The concerns were triggered by Viking test two weeks ago when the spacecraft's footpads sank as much as two feet into the kind of dust it might encounter on Mars. The footpad test had been a crucial landing test for the spacecraft and had sunk in up to its wheels, said Cornell University's Carl Sagan, Viking scientist in charge of the team that selected the landing sites. "The wheels would have been clogged by this sample arm made abysmally useless."

Only two of the northern sites have been probed by radar to gauge their softness and those in 1967, when radar techniques were not as advanced as they are today. Since then, only the southern Martian hemisphere has been in radar view of the earth.

In 1971 and again in 1973, radio telescopes at Goldstone, Calif.; Haystack, Mass., and Arecibo, Puerto Rico, made exhaustive

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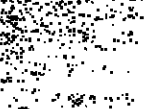
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Good Start for Britain

In Queen Elizabeth's speech opening the new Parliament last month, Britain's Labor government made the ritualistic vow to enact its entire election program, including a drastic extension of public ownership of industry. In the follow-up budget speech this week, it was time to check the Socialist rhetoric and confront the grim realities of Britain's economic position—and that is what Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey did.

Mr. Healey had to start from the facts that Britain had been worse off economically than most of its competitors prior to the world fuel crisis and had been hit harder than many by the soaring oil prices. He had to strive for a delicate balance among five objectives: full employment, economic growth, social justice, stable prices and a balance in foreign accounts.

It required courage, especially from a Labor chancellor, to warn that "a great majority" of Britons can expect no increase in living standards for several years; that encouraging investment, productivity and exports must get priority over increased government and consumer spending; that \$3.6 billion in price and tax relief for industry is required to head off bankruptcies and unemployment. Mr. Healey also bit the bullet in a way President Ford still shies away from by tripling the tax on gasoline.

The financial relief for business was only about half the total requested by industry leaders; but it will ease the pressure on many enterprises whose profit margins had been wiped out by the previous Labor government's policy of strict price controls but only voluntary wage restraints. At this time, Mr. Healey probably could have gone no further in granting price increases to both public and private industries without jeopardizing the government's hard-won Social Contract, under which the trade unions promise to hold demands for wage increases in line with boosts in the cost of living.

The chancellor still felt it necessary to warn individual unions that if wages should rise above the limits agreed by the Trades Union Congress under the Social Contract, the government would be forced to take steps to curb demand, with further increases in unemployment. Despite Mr. Healey's warning on wages, the TUC hailed the budget as "a courageous endeavor to protect employment, stimulate investment and promote social fairness."

Britain's road to recovery and viability will be "painful and disagreeable," as Mr. Healey said of some parts of his budget. But the chancellor has headed his country in the right direction with a political toughness and courage that might usefully be emulated by some of Britain's allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Little Hunger

The problem of translating the intentions and the paper structures of the Rome food conference into effective programs in the real world will require political will of a high order. But hunger—that reality which is essential for the development of political will on this subject—is largely an abstraction in those countries which must shoulder most of the early political burdens required by the Rome agreements.

Some of those agreements will require a great deal of the American people—more, perhaps, than their government is now prepared to ask of them. Contributions to cutting down world hunger will range from using less fertilizer on lawns and golf courses to suffering real dislocations in the agricultural economy as the nation shifts from a self-indulgent posture to one more in keeping with responsible membership in a world beset by critical shortages. It also means thinking about our own meals differently.

For some Americans, pictures of hungry children or the knowledge that 32 countries are endangered by the food crisis will be sufficient reason to support whatever policy changes or whatever sacrifices may be called for. For others, a small food relief organization called Oxfam-America has a useful idea.

It asks that Americans fast today in order to gain a sense of the reality of hunger.

The response to this appeal has been remarkable. The governors of Utah and Tennessee have declared Nov. 21 to be a day of fasting in their states. Communities from Moscow, Idaho, to Purchase, N. Y., are developing overall plans for the day. Approximately 500 colleges and an equal number of church and other voluntary groups are participating. All of them will contribute the money saved by fasting to the Oxfam food relief program for developing countries.

The larger and more important aspect of the fast is the impact it can have on the sensibilities of the American people. Once having known something of hunger, we overtaken Americans may be a little more inclined to reconsider this country's wasteful meat-heavy patterns of food consumption and be impelled to make the sacrifices necessary to help feed a hungry world. If enough Americans participate, their timid government may even be emboldened to develop the kind of program that would help diminish the specter of famine abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unbitter Irishman

With Northern Ireland wracked by bloody sectarian strife, the election last year of Erskine Hamilton Childers as President of the Irish Republic was a rare stroke of fortune. On its face, his candidacy seemed almost bizarre: born in London, educated in England, possessed of a Cambridge accent but possessing only a smidgen of Gaelic, a naturalized Irish citizen.

Above all, Mr. Childers was a Protestant in a country 95 per cent Catholic. Yet, in a remarkable display of religious tolerance whose significance should not have been ignored north of the border, the Irish voters decisively elected this wise, witty man over a respected Catholic opponent.

His victory owed something to his name: His father was a martyr in the fight for

Irish independence. But it also owed much to his own character; to his determination to use his office to advance "a sort of common feeling between the two parts" of Ireland and to further understanding between Catholics and Protestants in Ulster.

As a teen-ager, Mr. Childers was taken to visit his father in prison the night before the latter was executed by an Irish Free State firing squad. "He asked me to promise I would never be bitter," Mr. Childers recalled. President Childers kept that promise through a long career of distinguished service to his country and his death at 68 is a grievous loss for others, as well as for Irishmen, North and South.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger on Energy Crisis

Mr. Kissinger's speech on the energy crisis was a major statement of American policy on a theme of the highest importance. As Mr. Kissinger says, the Western world faces a crisis in which the stakes are as high as they were 25 years ago. Perhaps they are higher. The full effects of the quadrupling of oil prices are yet to come. Industrial nations are facing a degree of inflation that could destroy their economic and political institutions. Developing countries are facing starvation. Even the oil producers themselves are facing a situation in which their surplus money will destroy the functioning of the international monetary system which alone can bring them any benefit from their earnings. This crisis is not yet as visible as war, so it fails to produce the same kind of response among people who should be allies. But it needs that kind of response, and it does have the advantage that it should make all countries allies if they see their real interests in the right perspective.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

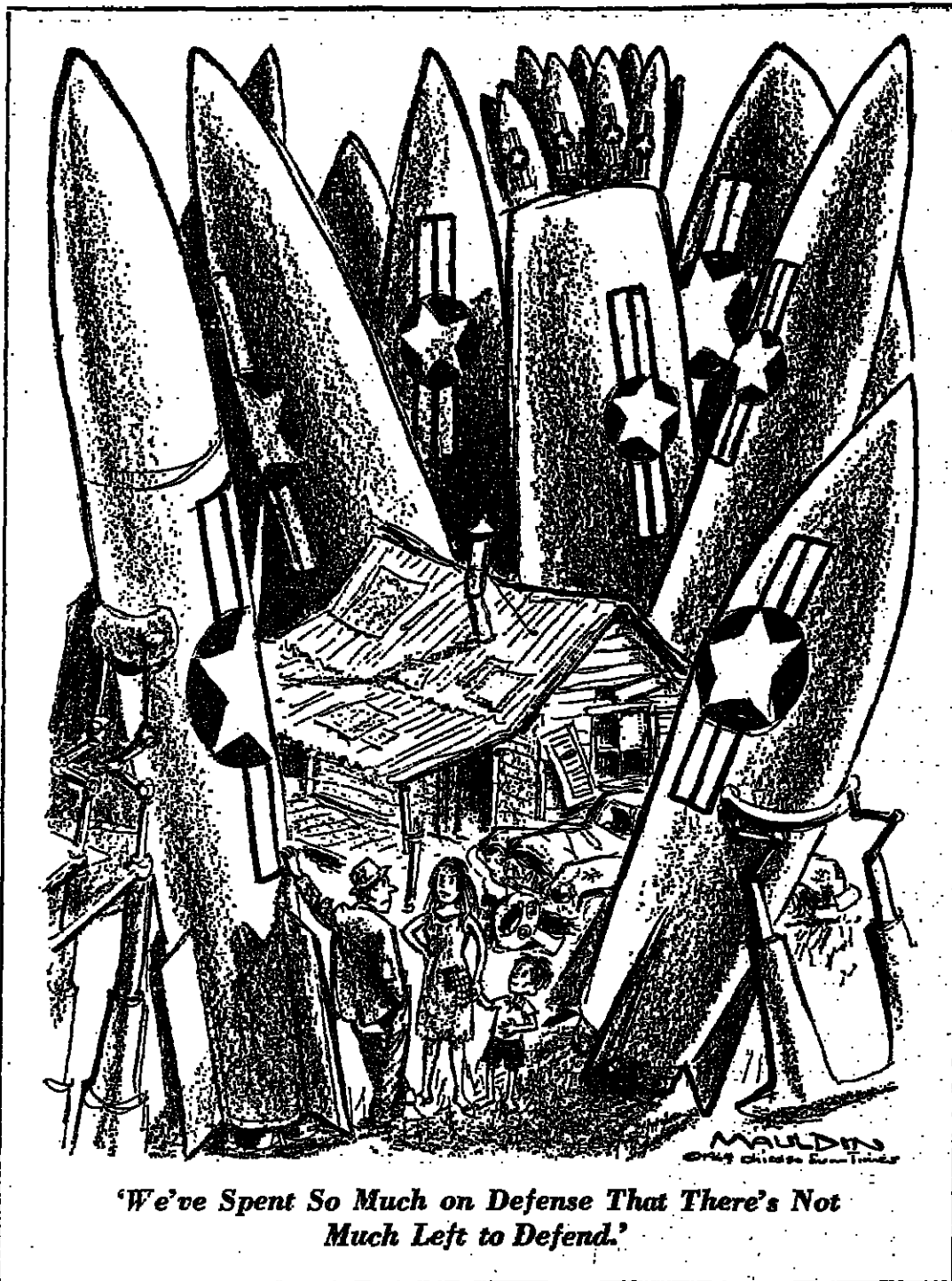
November 21, 1899

LONDON—Now that the German Emperor is actually on British soil, the papers are as busy speculating on the political significance of the Imperial visit as some of them recently were in declaring that the Kaiser would not make the trip at all. And this, in spite of the fact that the Emperor has announced that the visit was to be purely a family one... a promise long ago given to his august grandmother.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1924

WASHINGTON—The relations of the United States with the Chilean junta are frank and friendly, but unofficial, according to William Collier, the American Ambassador to Chile. In an interview with the United Press, Ambassador Collier said that although the recognition of Chile was purely the President's prerogative, he was convinced that official action was impossible until the constitutional government was restored.



Shifting From Growth to Survival

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK—The soaring prices of oil and other world commodities, the shortage of food, the heightened tension between the developed and developing countries, the new disease of stagflation—are all these manifestations of a transient crisis or something far deeper and more enduring: the approaching end of the world's explosive population and economic growth?

That is emerging as the basic issue beneath the day-to-day politics and economics of all nations. The world's cardinal objective appears to be shifting from growth to survival.

The Columbia University economist Emilie Benoit has put the problem dramatically: "Our earth, we now begin to realize, does not and cannot supply us with an unlimited amount of usable energy, raw materials, foodstuffs, safe dumping grounds for our waste products—or even standing room. It is not an inexhaustible cornucopia. It is much more like an interplanetary vehicle, where resources must be carefully conserved, waste products must be minimized and recycled, and where the number of passengers must be carefully limited to those that can be taken aboard without overcrowding... We have, in effect, a revolution of rising expectation, superimposed on a population explosion, in a world of fixed dimensions and limited productive capacity."

Disagreement

Economists and technologists disagree on how long it will take before the earth's minerals, fossil fuels and other nonrenewable resources will give out. Some, like Prof. William Nordhaus of Yale University, find the notion of our running out of mineral supplies "ridiculous." "The entire planet is composed of minerals," says Prof. Nordhaus, "and man can hardly limit himself out."

But Prof. Benoit calls such statements "unfortunate hyperbole." He calculates that the consumption of major minerals is now about 2.7 billion tons a year and that at even a 3-per-cent annual growth rate the consumption of minerals in a single year 1,000 years from now would exceed the entire weight of the earth. In actuality, given the estimated amount of minerals in extractable concentrations, the continuation of annual growth at a 3-per-cent rate would exhaust the earth's usable minerals in two centuries.

The earth's finite resources,

even if used in combination with virtually infinite nuclear and solar power, set limits on exponential population and industrial growth, as does the earth's fragile atmosphere. The critical question is what the probable time limits are.

The astonishing development in the 1970s shows how close those limits have suddenly come to seem. The need to slow industrial growth to sustainable rates is affecting thinking in all fields; the world's supply of energy, its financial stability and its peace appear to be bound up together.

In his speech last week at the University of Chicago, Secretary of State Kissinger declared that energy conservation had become crucial and that the industrialized countries of North America, Western Europe and Japan would have to "manage the growth of their economies without increasing the volume of their oil imports over the next decade." Does managing growth—whether for a decade or for much longer—mean slower growth or even negative growth? And is the determined effort of governments to ignore physical limits, which currently are worsened by the oil-producing countries' deliberate restriction of supply, the underlying cause of world inflation?

Trying to achieve full employment simply by increasing total money demand—without changing the underlying industrial structure of national economies, which are geared to the lavish use of increasingly scarce fuels, minerals and other resources—would only aggravate the problem of inflation and declining real standards of living and intensify both national and international economic disorders.

But can capitalist economies survive in a no-growth world?

Since the war, growth has eased social tensions in every nation by providing jobs and higher incomes for increasing labor forces.

Tensions Imposed

The end of growth would impose heightened tensions on both the international order and the internal structure of nations. Laissez-faire capitalism was conceived in an environment in which growth knew no limits and patterns of economic development needed no controls or direction. The growing shortage of world resources will heighten the need for governmental policies and international cooperation to deal with the competing pressures of different groups and nations.

out the world's population curve. Why can't Buckley see this?

HARLAN W. HAMILTON, Poole, England.

'Fairy Tales'

According to a "fairy tale" circulating in Tacoma, Wash. (UPI Nov. 16-17), it seems that in the field of international commerce, dung is being exchanged for oil money. These two products, as willed by nature, have a great deal in common—both being so close to the earth.

An orange, on the other hand, grows higher up, on a tree, and its color reminds one of the sun which hopefully will shine tomorrow for all humanity. That, gentlemen, would be a real "fairy tale!"

ESTHER DELCOURT, Paris.

Letters

Food Parley Views

Both The New York Times editorial and the William Buckley column (UPI, Nov. 18) deal with the World Food Conference, but there is a striking difference between them.

According to The Times, it is impossible to separate the food shortage from the population problem. Mr. Buckley is unable to separate the food shortage from politics. He would like someone to tell the food conference that many "of the world's problems stem from doctrinaire preferences for socialism over abundance."

The Times criticizes the Pope for overlooking "the inconvertible fact that there is no way to solve the food problem without somehow also flattening

Future economic policy must focus on ending waste, conserving nonrenewable resources and developing the renewable resources of the earth, safeguarding the atmosphere and oceans and land, shifting habits of consumption from industrial goods to human services, curbing population growth or even reducing the world's population, and using technology and science—which got us into this crisis—to get us out of it.

A Dream About the Impossible

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Those Americans who are today trying to save their consciences by indulging in a day's fasting to benefit the world's starving millions are engaged in a meaningless gesture. It will achieve little, by itself, except make them sleep more easily tonight, with a false sense of duty done and the puffed-up self-admiration of the habitual do-gooder.

But today could also become a turning point in their own lives and in the world's headlong rush to disaster if they choose to make it so. One day's fast, in response to the well-publicized appeal by Oxfam, with all the reminders on television and in the newspapers, and with a big meal to come, is easy. But a self-denying ordinance once a week, week after week, eating the bare minimum and channeling the money thus saved to help the world's hungry, would be a different proposition altogether.

Americans like the grand gesture. It makes them feel good, and it makes others see how noble they are. But the long pull, the habits of self-denial, the rigors of national discipline, are not for them. Or are they? Are their political leaders, who have sunk from asking the nation for the self-sacrifice which the world situation demands, misjudging the people's mood?

Wider Malaise

For it is not enough to eat a little less, even once a week. The specter of starvation which today haunts every American home, through the television screen, is a symptom of the wider malaise which is afflicting the world outside, and is threatening to disrupt the world order on which even Americans have to rely for their well-being. But the nation's leaders talk of "interdependence" while they refuse to translate the slogan into the harsh realities of political life. Conventional wisdom tells them that there are more votes to be lost than gained by a program of international aid.

But conventional wisdom works only in conventional situations—if, then, even aid programs will not now save the day, although they will, and must, save the lives of many people now slowly dying of starvation. But if today's Oxfam fast could be converted into a regular weekly event in the United States as well as in other rich countries, it would not only provide the food to feed the hungry. By involving the bulk of the population, it could also create a political atmosphere in which national leaders might feel it right to propose programs of truly global

The Lame-Duck Label What Makes Jerry Run

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—There's a story and a certain basic logic behind President Ford's announcement that he will definitely seek election to the presidency in 1976, whether he does eventually or not. The announcement was against his original decision to retire from the House of Representatives in 1977, and it went beyond the statement he made after he got into the White House that he would "probably" run again. He switched for various reasons.

After the illness of his wife, rumors circulated in Washington that he would now keep his promise to her, made several years ago, to get out of politics for good at the end of his present term. There was no factual basis for these rumors, but Washington lives on gossip and speculation, and politicians act on their hunches.

After the midterm elections, when Ford campaigned so strenuously and his party lost so heavily in the congressional and gubernatorial races, his popularity dropped and the speculation about his retirement increased.

Reagan's Role

At this point, the retiring governor of California, Ronald Reagan, seemed to be expanding his speaking engagements to Republican rallies all over the country, and talking vaguely about being available in '76. There were more rumors, again without much factual support, of a Reagan-Wallace arrangement to run on an independent conservative ticket if they could not get the nominations of their respective parties.

In fact, one of the President's own cabinet members not only took this gossip about a Reagan-Wallace ticket seriously, but remarked privately the other day: "The way things are going in this country, I'd vote for it." Donald Rumsfeld, dealing with a chaotic staff, and several of Ford's other close friends on Capitol Hill, accordingly urged him to remove all doubt about seeking election. Otherwise, they argued, with a weak Republican minority in both houses, his authority would be weakened, his legislative program would be in serious jeopardy, and he might even lose control over his own party.

It is also understood that Secretary of State Kissinger made the point to the President that his ability to negotiate effectively with foreign governments would be seriously and increasingly hampered if he seemed to be a lame-duck President.

The Russians in particular, a singer is said to have emphasized, would not be inclined to enter into any long-term strategic agreements with a President who might not be able to get through the Congress, and who would not be around to support them after '76.

Also, a weakened President might encourage the Russians to take risks in the Middle East to "test" Ford as they tested Kennedy in Cuba, believing that he was not wholly in command of presidential power.

Accordingly, President Ford went to a Sigma Delta Chi luncheon the other day preparing, as he was asked, if he was asked, he would definitely seek election to the White House. The next day, he had his secretary make the firm announcement.

This has temporarily strengthened his position, but he is assured of the nomination, normal circumstances, it is difficult, almost unthinkable, a party to refuse the nomination of its President if he wants it. The next day, he had his secretary make the firm announcement.

He was not chosen by his party or elected by the people. In he has never been considered seriously by his party in nominating convention, his long service as Republican leader in the House. Under circumstances, it is easier other Republican leaders to challenge him and the party is under the same obligation nominate him.

On His Record

His chances of nomination, therefore, are likely to rest, so much on the fact that he would run as President, but his record in dealing with economy and foreign policy the next 30 months.

He will have great psychological advantages in the nomination convention for he will be going over the biennial elections on July 4, 1976, just before the Republicans meet to elect their leaders for the next year, but even so, his hand of the economy and the arms race, monetary and political crisis will probably be decisive. For this reason alone, he undoubtedly will announce intention to run, for as a lame-duck President, his capacity deal with both domestic and foreign policy would have been gravely weakened.

Accommodation and Confusion

Divisions in Irish Character Evident in Western Counties

By Richard Eder

GALWAY, Ireland (NYT)—On the coast road north of here, a rain-soaked sign announces in English and Irish how far it is to Spiddal, a village in the Connemara hills. The English has been painted over by some unknown hand. So has the Irish.

The contradictory daubings could be taken as a symbol of how things are in the Irish Republic—particularly if it is assumed for this purpose that the same person painted over both.

There are divisions in Ireland as in any country, though certainly not in the tragic way they exist in the British-governed North. But in the Irish Republic, time and again, the divisions occur not between people but inside them.

"This curious problem of Irish identity," mused Garrett Fitz-Gerald, who happens to be foreign minister but will talk about anything.

"The one thing that's clear is that there is an Irish identity. So why our people should have an identity problem is beyond me."

Contemporary life

The difficulty seems to arise when this identity is applied to the issues of contemporary life, whereupon it promptly splits. This makes for accommodation rather than confrontation—but it also makes for confusion.

For example, there is the language question. When the Irish state was set up, Irish was proclaimed the first official language. Since most people could not speak it, English was made official too.

In the 50 years since, there has been a conscientious effort to spread Irish—grassy fields, it is said, and most Irish people have at least a smattering. But it remains a living language only in the west where it always did live.

Earlier in November the government announced that an Irish proficiency test would no longer be required of civil servants. As the responsible minister pointed out, the test was a joke. Nobody had failed it since 1947, notwithstanding the fact that at least some government officials would be hard-pressed to order a cup of tea in anything but English.

Yet there was a tacit feeling that in abandoning the requirement a major pillar of the nation's tradition was being clipped. The southerner's war with himself is particularly pronounced over the problems of the North. Few southerners want to be drawn into the violence and the political tangle north of the border. On the other hand, the feeling that it is an Irish duty to reunite the island has never quite died and probably never will.

Even in the economy and economic development there is a degree of national ambiguity. The economic advances of the last 15 years are of course welcome, although today these advances are threatened by the same problems that confront the rest of Europe. Inflation is up and national growth is down from the 4 to 5-per-cent range to 1 or 2 per cent.

Paradoxically, many Irish believe that Ireland may be better prepared psychologically to face hard times than some other countries. "We have been used to economic hardship more consistently than any other European country," said Jack Lynch, leader of the opposition Fianna Fail party. "We're an agricultural country. At least we'll manage to feed ourselves."

Economic development has brought many changes, of which the most profound is contained in this statistic: During the last census period, for the first time since such records have been kept, more Irishmen came back to their country than left it.

The emigration mentality meant that in parts of Galway and Mayo the United States seemed closer than Dublin. "Around here when a parish wanted to raise money for a new church hall the priest would organize a dance in Boston," said Nollaig O'Gadhra, a teacher and writer who lives in Connemara.

In recent years a program of government grants and tax relief has brought more than 400 new factories and some 50,000 new jobs to the western part of the country. Galway has grown from a small town to a big town with rings of housing developments around it. Sligo has new street lighting and refurbished shops. Castlebar, a County Mayo town, has a new plastics factory.

Michael Higgins, a sociologist and senator from Galway, criticizes the whole program in the west as a superficial one that exploits a single resource—manpower.

"In this Connemara peninsula, with its tradition of the sea," he said, "instead of setting up factories to make hula hoops or crawling dolls maybe they should have waited and built up an indigenous industry based on the sea."

But such an idea chafes peacefully in Irishmen's heads beside the opposite idea that a factory is a factory, a job is a job and that it is better for a Spiddal boy to work in the plastics plant down the way than have to travel 5,000 miles to do it.

Signs of Hard Winter Seen in Carpathians

WARSAW, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Wolves are leaving the exposed upper slopes of the Carpathian Mountains, say forest rangers, who predict a hard winter for Poland.

The rangers, quoted by the Polish news agency PAP, also say European bison are gathering in herds and bears are late hibernating.

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- YANK YOUR DOOR KNOBS AND TURN THEM
- MAKE SURE SOMEONE KNOWS A NEIGHBOR UNAVAILABLE OF YOUR MOVEMENTS
- AVOID GOING OUT ALONE AT NIGHT
- WATCH OUT FOR SUSPICIOUS CARS
- AVOID STANDING ON STREET CORNERS AND UNDER STREETLIGHTS

STAY ALIVE

VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIFE

United Press International

WORD TO THE WISE—One of the posters being placed on Belfast's walls by the British Army giving advice on how not to become a statistic of a sectarian war.

Charge Threat to Press Freedom

British Editors Protest Union's Militancy

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 20 (NYT)—A series of disputes have disrupted the British press, with editors charging that militant union leaders were threatening the freedom of the press.

The issue goes beyond pay demands and focuses on the National Union of Journalists, which has ordered a boycott of all stories handled by union members. More than 100 provincial newspapers have either stopped publishing or appeared with blank spaces rather than yield to the demand that all stories be written or edited by NUJ members.

The controversy coincides with protests from more than 400 editors over pending government legislation that would require all newspaper men and women, including the editors, to become members of the NUJ. One editor has called the bill "sinister" and a major threat to press freedom. "If the editor can be required to be a member of a trade union against his will, his independence is thereafter circumscribed by union rulings," the Times of London commented. "The union may behave very well, but the editor needs to be as free as he should be."

Editors Disappointed

Editors carried their protest over the legislation to Michael Foot, secretary for employment, in a meeting yesterday. After two hours, they emerged and said they were "deeply disappointed" with the results.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize closed shop agreements compelling employers to dismiss workers who do not belong to the union negotiating the pay agreement.

University Unit In Madrid Shut After Protests

MADRID, Nov. 20 (AP)—Madrid University's philosophy faculty was ordered shut today until further notice, following a week of student protest. Unrest bubbled up on other campuses across Spain.

The Madrid administration announced the closing after students refused for a week to attend classes in protest over the renewal of contracts for three professors, presumably on political grounds.

Police chased students from one of the faculty's buildings last week when they attempted to meet.

In Barcelona, professors of three faculties—philosophy, sciences and economics—struck over working conditions. Students at Bilbao in the north and Badajoz on the Portuguese border staged demonstrations protesting campus bus service. No arrests were reported.

Chess Match Postponed

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The final game of the world chess championship challenger's match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi has been postponed from today until Friday because Mr. Korchnoi is ill, Tass reported.

ments. The bill, expected to be introduced soon, would thus eliminate protection now afforded to newspapermen who are not members of the NUJ.

Under existing law, an employer cannot dismiss a worker who has "reasonable grounds" for refusing union membership. Moreover, editors and others can belong to the smaller Institute of Journalists, even though it is not the major union negotiating the agreement.

"The NUJ wants editors to become full members and subject to union discipline," said one editor. "Say there is a labor dispute in television or the press and you write a piece urging the workers not to go on strike. The

Darius Jhabvala, 46, Dies; Reporter For Boston Globe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Darius Jhabvala, 46, diplomat, correspondent for the Boston Globe and president of the State Department Correspondents' Association, died yesterday of a heart attack.

A native of Bombay, Mr. Jhabvala came to the United States after World War II and worked in the communications section of the United Nations from 1949 to 1954. He attended the Latin American School in Chicago and received a degree in diplomacy. From 1955 to 1960 he worked as an assistant editor at Newsweek magazine in New York. He then covered the UN for the New York Herald Tribune until 1965, when he joined the Globe.

Alessandro Momo

ROME, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Alessandro Momo, 19, who became a star in the movie "Malizia," died late last night of injuries suffered in a motorcycle accident, hospital officials said.

Mr. Momo suffered head and internal injuries earlier in the day when his high-powered motorcycle crashed into a taxi and he was run over by another car on the Lungotevere highway along the Tiber River, police said.

He died a week before his 20th birthday.

Son of a middle-class Roman family, Mr. Momo played an adolescent awakened to sex by Laura Antonelli in both "Malizia" and "Peccato Veniale."

Iran to Get F-14s in 1976

TEHRAN, Nov. 20 (AP)—The first of 30 F-14 jet fighters on order by Iran will be delivered by Grumman Aircraft Corp. in January, 1976, a company spokesman said yesterday.

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Peking Dismisses as Rumor Cancer Operation for Chou

By John Burns

PEKING, Nov. 20.—The Chinese Foreign Ministry broke its silence yesterday on the sensitive subject of Premier Chou En-lai's health, but only dismissed as a rumor a report that the 76-year-old head of government has undergone surgery for stomach cancer.

A spokesman for the ministry, telephoning correspondents with a brief statement, made it clear that the wording was intended as a denial. Reminded that rumors can be true, he replied: "We do not use the word in that way."

The statement came in response to inquiries put to the ministry during the weekend, when the diplomatic community in the Chinese capital was rife with reports that Mr. Chou's six-month illness was cancer and not a heart ailment, as previously believed. The reports, apparently originating with Soviet and East European sources, specified that the Premier was operated on more than two months ago and was undergoing cobalt-radiation therapy.

First Comment

The Foreign Ministry's reaction was the first official comment on the Premier's health since September, when the same official was reported to have denied a rumor then circulating in the West that Mr. Chou was near death. The Premier subsequently left the hospital to preside over a national day reception at the Great Hall of the People on Sept. 30 and, since then, has met briefly in a hospital reception room with several visiting statesmen.

At the reception and in television films of his meetings with visitors, he has looked drawn and less vigorous than usual but fit enough to carry on an animated conversation. The visitors have quoted him as saying that he is feeling better than when he entered the hospital in June.

Although Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has described it publicly as "not a light sickness," no official has been willing to say

Colonial Press Agency Closed by Portugal

LISBON, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—The provisional government today ordered the Portuguese news agency Lusitania to close down immediately, on the grounds that its continued existence could jeopardize the decolonization of Portugal's overseas territories.

Lusitania distributed news in Portuguese about the country's overseas territories. It was founded by order of former Premier Marcello Caetano, then minister for the colonies and now living in exile after being ousted in last April's coup.

Earlier this month, the government nationalized the other Portuguese news agency ANI.

what kind of illness it is. It may be significant, however, that the Foreign Ministry has never denied the report that it is a heart problem.

Speculation about the Premier's health is met with speculation on the possibility of his resigning in favor of another major party figure, possibly before the end of the year. Many diplomats consider a formal resignation improbable, however serious the health problem, but there is general agreement that the man most likely to succeed him if he stepped down now is Mr. Teng, a 70-year-old veteran with wide experience in high party and government posts.

© Toronto Globe and Mail.



Chou En-lai

Saigon Ends War Briefing In English for Foreign Press

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—After nine continuous years of daily English-language military briefings for the foreign press, the government announced that today's was the last.

For the tiny group of foreign correspondents who gathered in the government press building at the last briefing to hear the announcement, the event had a certain nostalgia.

Several of them could recall the days at the height of the war when hundreds of correspondents would jam into the small, super-heated briefing room and shout their enraged questions at military briefers who stood on a platform before them bathed in the glare of television klieg lights.

Those briefings were dubbed the "Five o'Clock Follies," and they usually featured an American lieutenant colonel dressed in green fatigues who gave the news in a bland monotone and then managed not to elaborate in any significant way.

The Vietnamese briefer, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, also would give his news, sidestepping tricky

questions with blank-faced professional impassiveness. When the Americans left Vietnam there was no longer a U.S. side to the briefings, and gradually attendance dwindled as the foreign press corps dwindled in the 31 months since the Paris cease-fire agreement.

30 Correspondents Left

There are about a score of full-time foreign correspondents in Saigon now. For major offensives at the height of the war there were sometimes more than 500 correspondents in town, with well over 100 based here permanently. The Five o'Clock Follies, which were held in various buildings and at varying times over the years, became a primary source of material for many of these correspondents.

The briefings provided the grist for the daily summaries of fighting that many newspapers carried for years. Col. Hien, who has been doing the same job each day for eight years, said, "We do this because we just don't want you to waste your time. Also, we often have nothing to say on our part."

A Base Retaken

SAIGON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—A government task force today recaptured a militia base lost to the Communists five months ago during the Saigon-area summer offensive, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien said government infantrymen broke the last Communist resistance at Rach Bap base, 20 miles north of Saigon, this morning. Three government soldiers and 56 North Vietnamese troops were killed in the last hours of fighting, Col. Hien said.

Soviet Ballerina Victim of Beating; Sought Exit Visa

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (NYT)—Kaleriya Fedicheva, a leading Leningrad ballerina who is trying to emigrate to join her American husband, said today that she had been badly beaten a few days ago by two unknown men in her apartment building.

Miss Fedicheva, 37, who has been blocked by Soviet authorities from even applying for a visa, said that on Nov. 12 she was attacked on the stairway outside her apartment, knocked down and kicked until she lost consciousness.

"I don't know whether it was just hoodlums or something arranged by someone else," she said, suggesting that this may have been a planned attempt to intimidate her.

Last January, Miss Fedicheva married American dancer Martin Friedman in a Leningrad ceremony witnessed by an American diplomat. Subsequently, Soviet authorities sought to have the marriage annulled and on that ground refuse to consider her application for a visa.

But Western diplomats believe the real reason for their blocking her is that the Kirov company does not want to lose yet another leading dancer to the West after the defections of Rudolph Nureyev, Valery Panov, Mikhail Baryshnikov, and Natalya Makarova.

2 Rightists Reported Seized Near Zagreb

BELGRADE, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Police have arrested two exiled members of the right-wing Ustaasi movement and rounded up 10 local sympathizers in the Zagreb area, sources said today.

The sources said the two men had infiltrated the country by car and were armed. Security had been tightened at airports in Yugoslavia since two other Ustaasi extremists died in a gunfight with police in western Croatia three weeks ago. Police feared that another group had entered the country and the sources said they were probably the men arrested earlier this month.

Signs of Hard Winter Seen in Carpathians

WARSAW, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—Wolves are leaving the exposed upper slopes of the Carpathian Mountains, say forest rangers, who predict a hard winter for Poland.

The rangers, quoted by the Polish news agency PAP, also say European bison are gathering in herds and bears are late hibernating.

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LONDON

Christoff Marks Anniversary

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Nov. 20 (IHT).—The news at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, last night, was not that Boris Christoff was singing Boris Godunov, but that the performance marked the 25th anniversary of his Royal Opera debut on Nov. 19, 1949, as Boris Godunov.

Time was when "Boris Godunov" was considered pretty much a one-man opera, and one particular man at that—Fedor Chaliapin, although there were those in Chicago, Paris, London and elsewhere who reckoned Jean-Emile Vanni-Marcoux his peer, if not his superior.

Alexander Kipnis's Boris, too, was much admired, as was Ezio Pinza.

Since the war, fine Borises have been numerous, among them Ludwig Weber, Nicola Rossi-Lemeni, George London, Jerome Hines, Nicolai Ghiaurov and—Boris Christoff. The years have robbed the Christoff voice of some of its former amplitude and splendor, but they have only added to his skill and resourcefulness in its use, and to his art of dramatic characterization.

If his performance last night seemed, in the early scenes, rather underplayed and understated, it became clear in a moving and masterly death scene that this had been a matter of pacing and husbanding. Even here, in his address to his son and the prayer, the artful use of half-voice and head-voice contributed to the grand effect of the final, defiant, full-voiced "I am still here!" There was the anticipated prolonged ovation

Bass Boris Christoff who did a repeat of his Royal Opera debut 25 years ago by singing "Boris Godunov."



and gifts, some of them potable, from management, colleagues and admirers.

Christoff's Boris was not the only glory of this performance. Yuri Ahronovich, formerly chief conductor of the Moscow Radio Orchestra and now, beginning next season, chief conductor of the Cologne Opera, provided the most vividly colored and sensitively paced account of this score that I have ever heard, and I have heard many. Memorable, too, were Josephine Veasey's Marina and Gwynne Howell's Pimen.

This Royal Opera production, originally by Peter Brook, has been around as long as Christoff's Boris, and Bernard Levin, in his column in the Times today entered a plea that it be allowed to remain forever. Levin's assessment is diametrically the opposite of my own, and I cannot suppress a dark suspicion that enthusiasm may have been fired by anticipatory savoring of his tag line: "As Groucho might have said, if it's Godunov for Boris, it's Godunov for me." Well, as Groucho might also have said, "Levin let live."

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 20 (IHT).—What could be more boring than to plan or attend a big office party? Or, for that matter, to plan a huge private event?

This sort of reasoning led Jean Charles Methiaz, 28, an ex-journalist with major French radio stations, to set up Service Soirée. He points out that most people lack imagination when they give a big party.

"It always boils down to the staid cocktail party, with stale canapés, in some staid 16th Arrondissement locale. I decided that I could do better than that."

He began by approaching several big firms. One of his first parties was for Henry Ford at Versailles "but that was in my early days," he said. "It was ultra-classic and I am not very proud of it."

But other parties were more successful and, from then on, Service Soirée was launched. Mr. Methiaz takes over com-

pletely. Based on what his client is prepared to pay, he selects a locale and decides on the entertainment. For instance, for a forthcoming party for a paper company, he has chosen the Musée du Commerce in Les Halles district, which, he says, has far more atmosphere than an old-fashioned restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne. For the 1,500 guests, he plans a two-part show. The first half will be devoted to sketches by Romain Bouffé, the creator of Café de la Gare in Paris, and one of the 10 top theater men in town. The second half will be a pay-cashelike light show.

For the reopening of a brasserie in Montparnasse, Mr. Methiaz thought of a parade of old cars driven by actors made up as famous people—such as Queen Elizabeth II, Henry Kissinger and the like. The idea being that "everybody goes to that particular brasserie." A bit far-fetched, but, as Mr. Methiaz says, "We try to do something dif-

ferent." The opening was a success. "We expected 500 people; 3,000 came."

For private parties, Mr. Methiaz has come up with classic Mexican or Brazilian evenings, with food and music imported from South America. A party for an art collector featured a dinner where all the dishes resembled abstract paintings. "The host collected abstract art." The *platé en croûte* was a la Polakoff and the cake a Mathieu. The salad was Klein blue, and the cocktails were dubbed Picasso and Dali. "Dali wrote a cook book," Mr. Methiaz said, "and we borrowed from that." The waiters, draped in colored crepe paper, looked like so many Laszloks.

For a lover of science fiction, Mr. Methiaz dressed the waiters as robots, served "space" food and played concrete music. "That was one of my best," he said. A collector of old cars was given a full-scale Hispano-Suiza, made of chocolate with the seats filled with whipped cream. The background "music" was a recording of a Le Mans race.

Cartoon Characters

Another party on a cartoon theme had the guests disguised as cartoon characters—such as Donald Duck, Mickey Mouse, et al.

With Christmas just around the corner, Mr. Methiaz has many parties under way.

"But," he said, "I refuse to have a fake Santa Claus. It's still

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Dramatist Friedrich Dürrenmatt States His Position

By Naomi Barry

BEER SHEVA, Israel (IHT).—Dramatist Friedrich Dürrenmatt, who frequently bombards the placidity of his fellow Swiss, has thrown a bouquet to his countrymen from this Israeli gateway town to the Negev Desert.

"That Switzerland does not belong to the UN fills me with pride," he said in a speech accepting an honorary degree from Ben-Gurion University for his contribution to contemporary theater.

"The UN, with the unconscious fixation of a sleepwalker, is converting problems of your country into an insoluble conflict."

The son of a Protestant clergyman from Bern, the author of "The Visit," "The Quarry," "The Judge and His Hangman" and many other plays and novels traced his heritage.

"As part of a mixed Alpine breed, there stands before you a half Neanderthal man whose other half since the ice age has been Cro-Magnon, Celt, Phoenician, German, Hun, Burgundian, Scot and anybody else who rammed through the valley."

"Now all of a sudden I feel like a Jew," he told his audience. Many of them recently arrived Russian-born scientists and mathematicians. "Everyone who comes

to your country is stimulated to think. After all, isn't thinking the Jewish national creed?"

Mr. Dürrenmatt said, "King Faisal of Saudi Arabia feels the desire to pray in a mosque of Jerusalem. I respect His Majesty being as one of his subjects."

"My Chevrolet probably runs on his gasoline, my living and working quarters heated by his oil, even plastic bags to collect garbage are thanks to his bountiful goodness. However, if he insists the Old City of Jerusalem be torn from Israel, his prayers are no longer prayers but an ideology. And Allah, interested not in ideology but only in purity of heart, will not hear his prayer."

"We should ask Allah to perform an extraordinary miracle, namely that King Faisal start thinking, even though he does not need this activity considering his happy financial situation. A still greater miracle would be that His Royal Highness should start thinking existentially. He would then come to the conclusion that peace is the only way out for people of different opinions."

"Palestinians are an existential problem. They never had a state. They are chasing a dream... to be what Israel is. This they can

Swiss playwright

Friedrich

Dürrenmatt

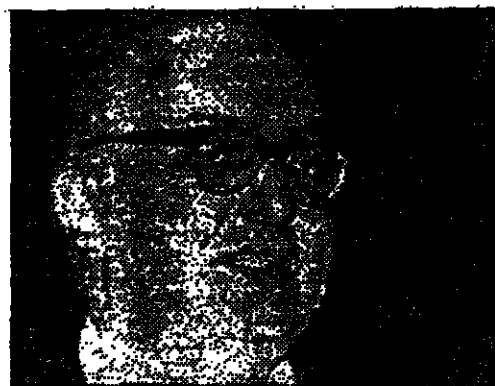
who received an

honorary degree

in Israel

recently.

Keytouna



be only when they become like Israel. They will need time, and time is identical with peace.

"Since it is no longer fashionable to be anti-Semitic, people are anti-Israel."

"Israel's present difficult situation is an accusation against Europe. Its political isolation is caused through cowardice and fear of a less convenient life. Europe is ready to sacrifice Israel... with regret, I will not deny. A decent European takes off his hat at every funeral. This dignified gesture will not help you."

Mr. Dürrenmatt said, "I'm a playwright and some of my best

friends were Jews. Jews became the best of players. They knew how to play and I knew how to write for them. Now that they are missing from the German stage, I no longer know for whom to write. I have become homeless."

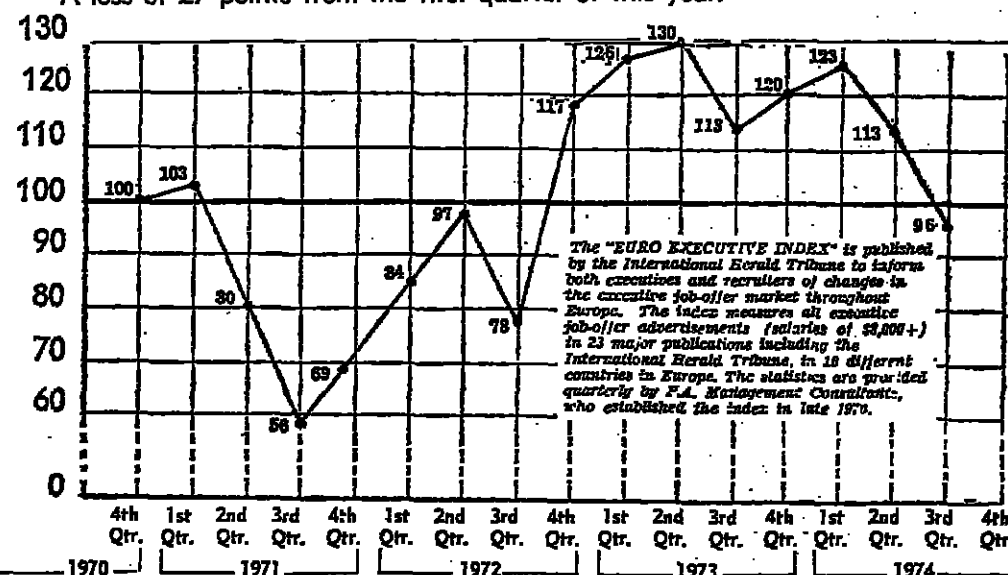
"Rather than giving you beautiful words from a Swiss whose country directly or indirectly administers a great part of the Arab oil billions, it is more courageous for me to share your worries."

"A man cannot do much against politics, but he can state his position."

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THIRD QUARTER "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" PART 1

The general index has dropped below 100 for the first time since 1972. A loss of 27 points from the first quarter of this year.



The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Executive Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$2,000+) in 23 major publications including the International Executive Tribune, in 16 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by F.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.

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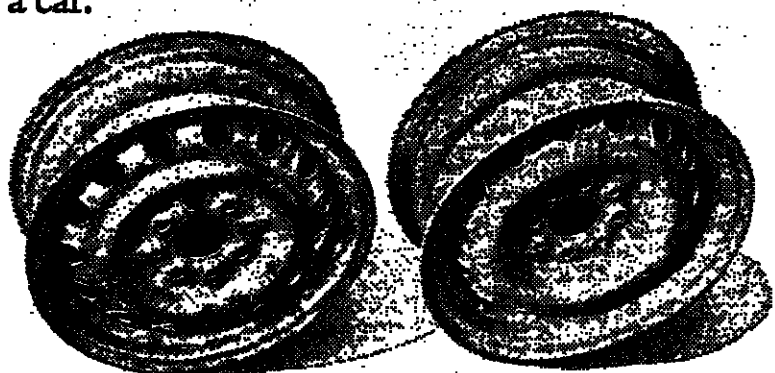
The biggest selling car in Europe in 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973.

For a year or two, it could have been the price. After that, it had to be the car.

You can get people to buy a car because of price. But you can only do it once.

If the car isn't everything people expected it to be, they simply won't buy it again.

Therefore, there can only be one conceivable reason why Fiats have been the most popular cars in Europe for so long. It can't be that we give people less of a price. It must be that we give them more of a car.

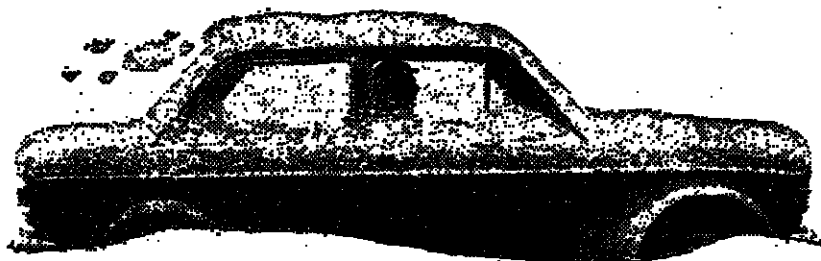


Without Fiat Rustproofing. With Fiat Rustproofing.

A lot of car for the money.

With few exceptions, a Fiat gives you more room than other cars in its class. More legroom, more headroom; even more luggage space.

A Fiat gives you features you wouldn't expect in a car in its price range.



In Sweden, where the winters last six months, Fiats last 10 1/2 years.

Disc brakes, front-wheel drive, and all independent suspension aren't only on our most expensive cars. They are on some of our least expensive ones too.

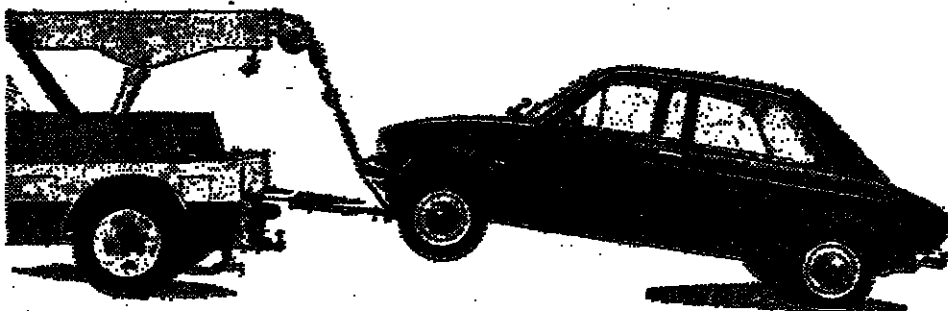
A Fiat is great fun to drive. If Fiats have become famous for anything, it's for this.

These are reasons people buy Fiats in the first place. But there are other reasons why they keep buying them. Year after year.

A lot of quality for the money.

In a test conducted by the Swedish government, it was found that the Fiat you buy today can be expected to last 10.6 years.

(Since the test was run on Swedish roads, through Swedish winters, in this country perhaps you can expect more.)



The Touring Club of Switzerland rated 34 makes of cars for breakdowns. They found 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In a separate test conducted by the Touring Club of Switzerland, they found that of the 34 makes of cars they rated, 80% of them broke down more often than Fiats.

In still another study comparing every car currently being sold in the United States, they rated

the Fiat 128 as the best compact car on the road today.

The results of these studies aren't really as surprising as they seem once you consider these facts:

Fiats are the only cars in Europe taken off the assembly line at random every day and tested for 50 km.

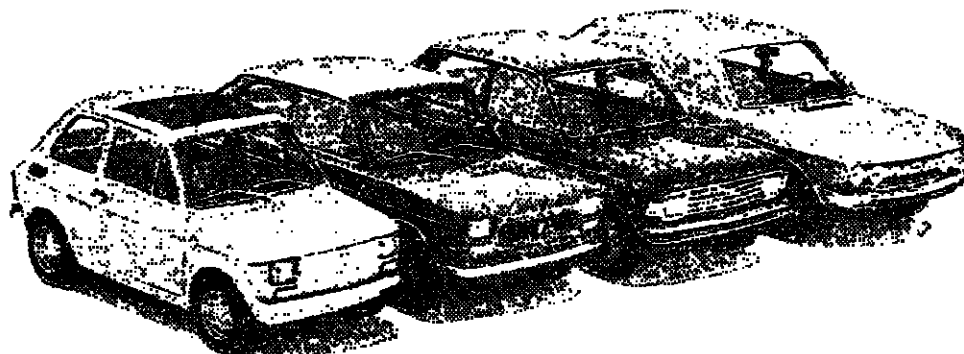
They're the first cars that offer a warranty against rust on all major body parts.*

Every Fiat engine, before it is put into production, is tested continuously for 1,000 hours. This is the longest, most punishing engine test in the world.

Fiat is the first of the world's car makers to make every worker responsible for quality control. And the cost of this quality control is the highest of all its competitors.

We could talk about our special valves, our advanced safety systems, our strenuous torture tests. We could go on forever.

But the best way to take advantage of these advances is the way millions of others have. Stop reading about them, start driving them.



*See your dealer for details.

FIAT

The biggest selling car in Europe
for the last 12 years.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10.)

Causing Dollar to Gain Sharply Swiss Set Tax of 12% On New Alien Deposits

BERN, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Swiss government moved today to set an international rule on the Swiss franc, prompting a dramatic recovery of the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The federal cabinet announced a stiff charge of 12 per cent annually will be applied retroactively to all Swiss franc funds deposited since Oct. 31 by non-resident foreigners.

The penalty will affect large amounts of money that have flowed into Switzerland in the past few years following the gloomy reports out of the American economy. As a result, the dollar had fallen to an all-time low of 2.58 Swiss francs.

Dollar Gains Sharply
After the move was announced, a routine cabinet session today the dollar was quoted at 2.7875 francs on the Zurich money market, an unprecedented gain almost 10 per cent inside less than four hours, and 5.4 per cent over yesterday's late price of 2.60.

The impact was also felt at other international markets. In London, the dollar hit \$2.3 to the pound in late afternoon trading, from yesterday's \$2.2335 close.

Other major currencies joined the dollar in rallying substantially. The pound shot up 1.5 per cent from 6.108 Swiss francs to 6.317. In Zurich, the franc rose almost 3 per cent from 1.064 to 1.088 Swiss francs. A hundred French francs climbed 58.71 Swiss francs, up from 56.03 yesterday, and 100 lire were quoted at 0.4104 Swiss francs.

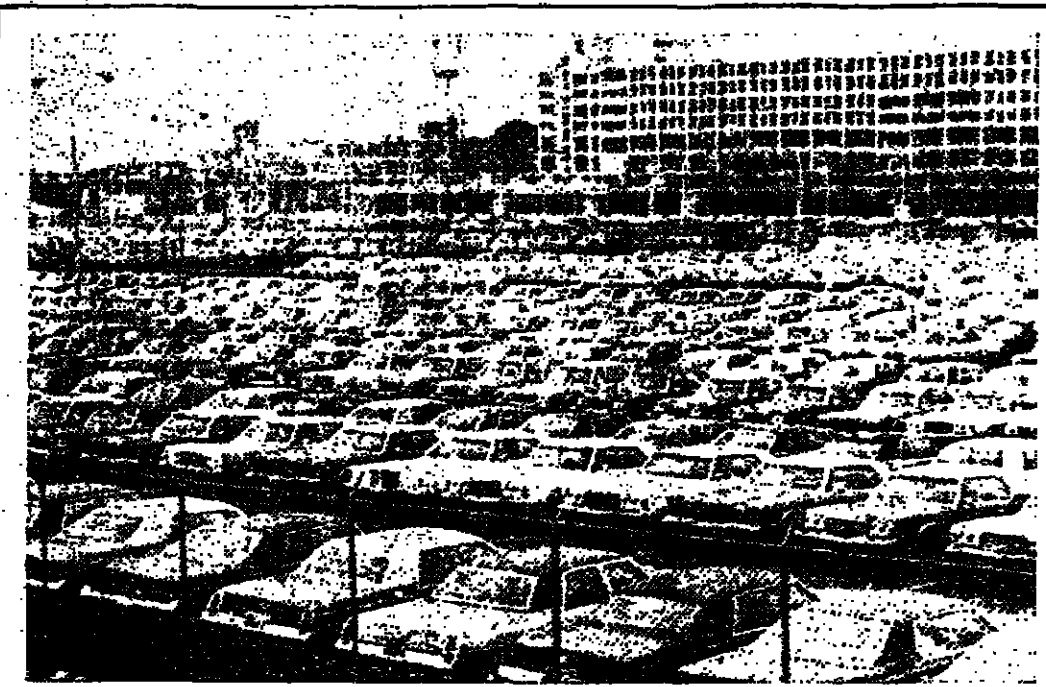
Official action had been widely demanded because the rush on the franc caused a de facto upward revaluation of the Swiss currency by about 7 per cent just inside the past week. Although that made for cheaper imports, such a rise in value threatened to price Swiss exporters and the tourist industry out of international markets.

"Right Thing to Do"
"This was the right thing to do," commented Guido Handmann, director general of the Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest Swiss commercial bank, after the cabinet meeting. "The foreign exchange rates had become unrealistic."

A similar penalty—of 8 per cent annually—was introduced during a previous period of monetary turbulence in 1972 and remained in force for 15 months. How much money was affected, or how much the Swiss national bank had collected from nonresidents in "negative interest," was never disclosed.

Commercial banking sources said substantial amounts of the petrodollars were involved in the funds that sought a Swiss haven in the past three weeks.

Fritz Lenz, president of the Swiss National Bank, who attended the cabinet meeting, said he had no estimate on the total influx, "but the petrodollar volume is likely to increase to 40 billion by the end of this year," he told newsmen. "You can figure out for yourselves the rest."



GOING NOWHERE—A 120-day supply of unsold new cars at a Chrysler plant in Detroit. The company said Tuesday that it was laying off 63,000 workers at five of its six plants to trim its production from Nov. 28 to Jan. 6 by 50,000 cars.

Outpacing Gain in the Cost of Living

U.K. Wages Rise at Record Rate of 23%

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—British wages continued to rise at record rates in October, increasing the lead over the rise in the cost of living that they have shown in the past few months.

The Department of Employment said today that the index of basic weekly wage rates rose to 147.2 last month, up 2.1 points from September and up a record 22.8 per cent from a year earlier. (The index base is July 31, 1972, equals 100.)

Wages are rising over 5 per cent faster than inflation as measured by the retail price index, which rose 17.1 per cent in the 12 months ended in October, according to government figures released last week.

The Department of Employment said the wage rises in October were "largely due" to threshold pay rises tied to increases in the cost-of-living index. Pay rises for workers in the retail food and restaurant business also contributed to higher wages.

Annual basic wage increases have been rising at record rates since May, when the increase from a year earlier was 16.3 per cent.

The chance of an immediate slowdown in wage increases is highly unlikely as more than 10 million workers this month are receiving three threshold pay rises, or 51.20 a week, because of the latest rise in the retail price index.

The Department of Employment also announced that the index of average earnings, seasonally adjusted, rose in September to 182, up 2.5 points from August and up a record 20.9 per cent from 154.4 in September, 1973. The average earnings index measures basic wages rates plus overtime and other bonuses paid to workers. (The index base is January, 1970, equals 100.)

Under guidelines of the social contract between the government and unions, workers' pay increases are not to exceed the rise in the cost of living except in exceptional cases.

Year-Old Slump
The economy, of course, began declining about a year ago. The gross national product, in terms of 1958 dollars, fell at an annual rate of 7 per cent in this year's first quarter. It dropped at a 1.6-per-cent rate in the second quarter and at a 2.1-per-cent rate in the July-September period.

Around midyear, the Federal Reserve System sharply slowed the growth of the money supply, which is defined as currency plus bank checking accounts. Monetary restraints and the accompanying high interest rates began drying up demand. By fall, in the view of Gary Wengowski, director of economic research for Goldman Sachs & Co., a "double-dip" recession was under way.

Talks on Merger
SEATTLE, Nov. 20 (AP)—Eastern Air Lines has been holding "exploratory" merger discussions with Pan American World Airways during the past several weeks, Floyd Hall, Eastern Air Lines chairman, said today.

Such a merger if approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board would tie together Eastern's extensive domestic route with Pan Am's worldwide route.

Ford Raises Car Prices—Quietly

DEARBORN, Mich., Nov. 20 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. quietly pushed through another price increase on its 1975 models this week.

Apparently worried that publicity about a new price increase might hurt already-depressed sales, the second-biggest auto maker did not announce its action and used several subtle maneuvers to boost prices on cars and trucks in a way that would attract a minimum of attention.

A number of industry analysts and outside observers believe that the huge, widely reported price increases put through by all four auto makers on their 1975 models is one key reason for the current disastrous industry car-sales slump.

The precise overall effect of Ford's latest move, disclosed to dealers in a letter received over the past few days, could not be determined, but the boost is estimated at about \$73 a car, or about 2 per cent. At the start of the 1973-model year, Ford raised its car and truck prices more than 8 per cent, or \$407 a car.

Rather than simply raising the base price of the car, the usual method for increasing prices, Ford adopted a series of pricing gimmicks that included the shipping charge, raising option prices, charging dealers extra for anti-freeze that used to be free, and making certain previously optional equipment "delete options," which means that the options equipment was wrapped into the base model of the car unless it is specifically ordered without it.

The delete-option device allows Ford to continue advertising prices of its cars at lower levels, even though the vast majority of the cars probably will be made with the options. Also, Ford was careful not to raise prices of its lowest priced cars in some model categories, again presumably for advertising advantages.

The anti-freeze charge and the destination-charge increases will not even show up in the base price of the car. In fact, the charge for anti-freeze will not even be on the window sticker of the car at all—it will just be an added cost to the dealer that he probably will pass on to the buyer by shaving the amount of discount he gives.

Asked why Ford did not announce the price increase as it has done in the past, a company spokesman explained "we don't normally announce" this type of increase. In last Thursday's letter to dealers, Ford said the price increases went into effect Monday.

The letter did not give an indication of the overall size of the price increase, but in response to a question, a Ford spokesman confirmed the effect of the "delete-option" action was to raise prices an average of \$11 a unit; the freight increase averages \$10 a unit; the anti-freeze charge averages \$9 to dealers and the optional equipment price increases will raise prices an average of 0.9 per cent.

The spokesman declined to give a dollar figure on the option boost but said that percentage works out to about \$45 a unit, making the total about \$75 a car.

Big Board Prices Drop Back As Early Rally Effort Fails

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Stocks retraced again today on the New York Stock Exchange on effects of the U.S. coal strike and the recession, giving up an early recovery attempt.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 4.45 points to 609.59. It was off 2.82 at 3 o'clock. Declining issues broadly outnumbered gains at the close about 830 to 485. Volume totaled 12.43 million shares compared with 15.72 million yesterday.

Analysts interpreted the early gain mostly as a typical bounce after severe losses. They added that limited buying interest was overcome by concern about signs of a deepening recession, the prospect of a long coal strike, and chances of a new and broader war in the Middle East.

The coal union bargaining committee reportedly opposed a tentative industry contract and the Soviet Union was said to have shipped advanced missiles to Syria.

Gold mining stocks were active and higher, reversing an early downturn that followed a retreat in gold bullion prices abroad from a record high. ASA closed at 79 1/4, up 4 1/2, Homestake Mining at 79 1/4, up 1/2.

ing 48, Ahead 2 1/8, Campbell Redlake 35 1/8, up 1 1/2, and Dome Mines 49 3/4, up 1 3/8.

Continental Mortgage Investors was also active, closing at 1 1/2 unchanged.

In auto and steel stocks, U.S. Steel gained 7/8 to 37 1/8, Armco was 21 1/4, up 1/4, General Motors 31 1/4, unchanged, Ford 80 5/8, off 1/8, and Chrysler 2 3/4, up 1/8.

In sugar issues, Amstar fell 1 7/8 to 27 3/4, Holly Sugar was 30 5/8, down 1 3/4, Sucrest 7 3/4, off 1/4, and Great Western United 28 1/4, up 1/4. The issues had recently been strong on soaring sugar prices, but today an Agriculture Department official forecast a steep decline in sugar prices next year.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.41 to 64.14.

The most active issue was Giant Yellowknife Mines, closing at 12 7/8, up 1 3/8, on volume of 72,200 shares.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over the counter fell 0.26 to 87.71.

In Chicago farm commodity futures, under heavy and limit selling pressure in recent days, turned around on the Board of Trade under a strong demand and short covering.

With an expanded trading limit, soybeans advanced 39 cents a bushel, soybean oil 150 points, corn 10 cents and oats 6 cents. All were limit moves. Soybeans meal rose \$9 a ton while wheat gained 7 cents a bushel.

Sugar Price Record

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The London daily price for raw sugar today rose to a long ton to a record \$530 a ton from the previous record of \$505 pounds set yesterday.

Oil Firms Seen Profiteering

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Informal sources said yesterday the General Accounting Office and the Federal Energy Administration may have uncovered as much as \$2 billion in overcharging by oil companies.

But these sources said the \$2 billion figure was far from reliable, representing "an outside estimate" of the total of oil company charges considered as "potential" — not proven — overcharges.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., a member of the Senate Government Operations Committee, had requested a GAO study of the FEA's efforts to enforce compliance by the oil companies with federal petroleum allocations and price controls.

A spokesman for Sen. Ribicoff said the GAO study was not yet complete and would not be delivered for perhaps two more weeks. He declined to comment on its findings so far.

But other sources said the GAO, working with FEA auditors, had found numerous instances of oil company accounting which might potentially turn out to be overcharges in violation of the federal regulations.

A draft of the GAO findings indicated the potential overcharges could add up to from \$1 billion to \$2 billion, although there was no way of knowing how much would turn out to be real overcharges and how much could be defended as legitimate accounting practices.

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Clashing Views on Economic Mess

To Stimulate, Curb Growth, Or Stay Put?

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Increasing the annual rate of a money supply expansion to about 5 per cent should be done to prevent a price spiral two to three years hence, economist Paul McCracken asserts.

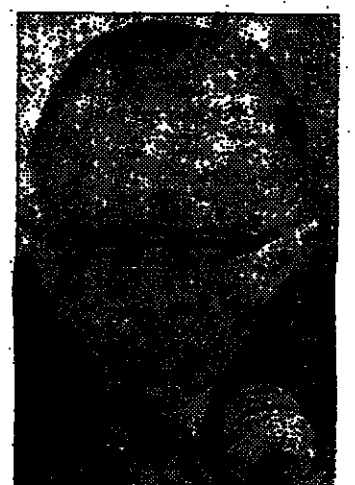
"Paradoxical as it may seem, the cause of longer-run price stability makes some easing of policy urgent now," he declares in a Wall Street Journal editorial.

It is precisely here that the views of the next inflation are seen, he comments. "If stay with tough policies until price level is stabilized, the money will continue to weaken at least another half-year, using a deeper recession than is planned. In a frantic attempt to counter this further decline, policies that may turn out massive ease, and the inflationary overheating be to incubate."

"We must also keep external economic conditions firmly in mind as we manage domestic policy," he adds. "One reason recent inflation became so violent was that we didn't take adequately into account the impact on the U.S. economy of the oil boom and the exchange adjustments that tended to show this enlarging world, pouring power into the American market."

Dr. McCracken contends that "major reliance" for the "about in policy more toward" "should be placed on getting the rate of monetary expansion off 2 percent and on to nothing like a 5-per-cent rate."

Dr. McCracken, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon, Edmund S. Day university professor of business administration at the University of Michigan and a member of the Wall Street Journal's board of contributors.



Paul McCracken
... boost money supply!



Milton Friedman
... calls for restraint.

and teaches at the University of Chicago, told the Wall Street Journal today that "inflation is likely to slow down to something like 6 per cent in the next few months, and that could put President Gerald Ford in a strong position."

"His policies won't cause the slowdown, but they'll get the credit for it. And that could make the strongly Democratic Congress highly vulnerable."

"The President can say 'look, my policies have slowed the inflation. Are you going to take the responsibility for speeding it up again by sharply increasing spending?'"

Prof. Friedman would not be satisfied with 6-per-cent inflation and would like to see the government cling to policies of financial restraint for several months longer, even at a cost of prolonging the current business slump through 1975. But he doubts that it will happen. He gives his scenario "about one chance in four."

Go for Expansion

"The government is more likely to swing to expansionary policy," he says, "and then inflation will start heating up again. And we'll be back in wage and price controls by 1976."

Whether Prof. Friedman is right or not, his comments typify the times. Seldom has the

business outlook been so clouded with uncertainties economic and political, international and domestic. Yet the economists who counsel companies on the future have to tell them something.

The uncertain economy of the past year or so also has cost the economists some of their credibility with business executives. As recently as three months ago many analysts were still predicting that the economy would start turning upward before the end of 1974. Instead, the economic decline deepened in this year's third quarter and appears to be headed lower still.

Year-Old Slump

The economy, of course, began declining about a year ago. The gross national product, in terms of 1958 dollars, fell at an annual rate of 7 per cent in this year's first quarter. It dropped at a 1.6-per-cent rate in the second quarter and at a 2.1-per-cent rate in the July-September period.

Around midyear, the Federal Reserve System sharply slowed the growth of the money supply, which is defined as currency plus bank checking accounts. Monetary restraints and the accompanying high interest rates began drying up demand. By fall, in the view of Gary Wengowski, director of economic research for Goldman Sachs & Co., a "double-dip" recession was under way.

Saudis to Sell Cheaper Oil To Germans

MUNICH, Nov. 20 (AP)—Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister says his country intends to sell oil to West Germany below the current market price.

"We are of the opinion that oil price increases harm West Germany's economic system in such a manner that we ourselves will be hurt," Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said in an interview with the German magazine Quick.

Sheikh Yamani did not say when and by how much the oil prices for Germany would be lowered. He said Saudi Arabia wishes to "deal directly with governments, also with the Germans," since the profits of international oil companies were "too large."

Sheikh Yamani said that the oil companies would have to pay higher prices. He urged that oil consumers work together with the oil-producing nations "to insure that some kind of an increase or an additional tax isn't levied on the price of gasoline."

Chile to Reduce Copper Exports

SANTIAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—Chile announced today a six-month shutdown of one of its larger copper mines to decrease exports by 10 per cent.

Jorge Leon, acting chief of the state copper agency CODELCO, told a news conference that the "exotic" mine in Chile's northern region will shut for six months effective Dec. 1.

Mr. Leon said the measure was aimed at "obtaining a just price for copper exports."

"All efforts will be made," he said, "in order not to disturb supplies to habitual clients of Chilean copper."

Spanish Living Cost

MADRID, Nov. 20 (AP)—Spain's cost of living rose 0.89 per cent in October, making a total of 12.6 per cent for the first 10 months of the year, provisional government figures show.

U.S. Agency to Examine KLM Schedules

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The U.S. Civil Aeronautics and (CAB) today directed KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to submit present and future transatlantic schedules for review and possible disapproval by the United States.

The action reflects a breakdown in negotiations between the United States and the Netherlands government aimed at voluntary reductions in service by Dutch carrier.

Formally foreign airlines do file schedules with the United States. However, the CAB is empowered to require such filings if it feels U.S. carriers are discriminated against.

Netherlands primary market," the CAB said.

Formal government talks aimed at solving the dispute were held in Washington last week. The CAB said the Netherlands refused to discuss issues and "no assurances were given that they would take action to deter KLM."

Copper Said Found On Island of Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 20 (AP)—A large copper deposit has been found on Haiti's north coast, the newspaper Le Matin said yesterday.

The paper quoted an unidentified West German mining engineer as saying the find could compare with a copper deposit found in 1970 on the South Pacific island of Bougainville, which is believed to be one of the largest in the world.

from the operation of such excessive capacity."

Under today's action, KLM must file existing schedules within seven days. These could be disapproved by the CAB and President Ford if the stalemate persists.

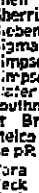
In addition, KLM must file all new schedules prior to their effective date and must have U.S. approval before implementing them.

Talks on Merger

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Such a merger if approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board would tie together Eastern's extensive domestic route with Pan Am's worldwide route.

Toronto Stocks

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Highlights for Children
2300 West Fifth Ave.
Columbus, Ohio 43216
U.S.A.

... ..

1

Circumstance	Percentage of Respondents (%)
Self-defense	85
To protect others	75
To protect property	65
To protect the community	55
To protect the environment	45

-By Will Weng

showplace 13 Lowell Mason

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT
November 20, 1874

w) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.24	JARDINE FLEMING:	
d) Am. Express Int'l Fd....	\$5.78	— (r) Jardine East. Trust..	\$431.
		— (r) Jardine Japan Fund..	\$39.
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:		— (r) Jardine Selection NV	\$10.
— Gibraltar	\$25.50	— (r) Jardine Trust	\$39.

7) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$11.74	bourg francs; SF - Swiss franc
d) Japan Selection Fund....	\$34.67	÷ - Offer prices; a - Asked.
w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$10.43	



Reviewed by Caroline Moorehead

Solution to Previous Puzzle

UNDERSTOW	SLIMPER
WATERBURY	COGNATE
SPITFIRE	CLAYROD
EPSEE	GOLDGUTH
HER	PINKROSES
TYPE	NONBRIYA
ATHRO	COMETAXI
WATER	WATER
INA	BERRY WICKS
MARG	ATTS DEM
TOPPERHEAD	WDS

—By Alan Truscol

♠ J105
 ♠ 4
 ♠ 62
 WEST
 ♠ Q95
 ♠ AK
 ♠ —
 ♠ A10
 EAST
 ♠ 73
 ♠ 942
 ♠ —
 ♠ 78
 SOUTH
 ♠ 862
 ♠ Q7
 ♠ —
 ♠ O9

SOUTH
 ♠ K862
 ♠ Q76
 ♠ 53
 ♠ Q973

North and South were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 West North East South
 1 ♠ Dbl. Pass
 Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 N.T.
 Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass
 Pass

West led the spade four.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LARTEY				 WHAT ANIMAL IS MOST LIKE A CAT?	

CUNBOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer.

to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SWOON BATON GRIMLY JESTER

Answer: What the glacier always had before starting work - A GLASS OR TWO

DENNIS THE MENACE



'*TYING* FLIES? AT MY HOUSE WE *SINAT*'EM!'

هكذا من الأهل

